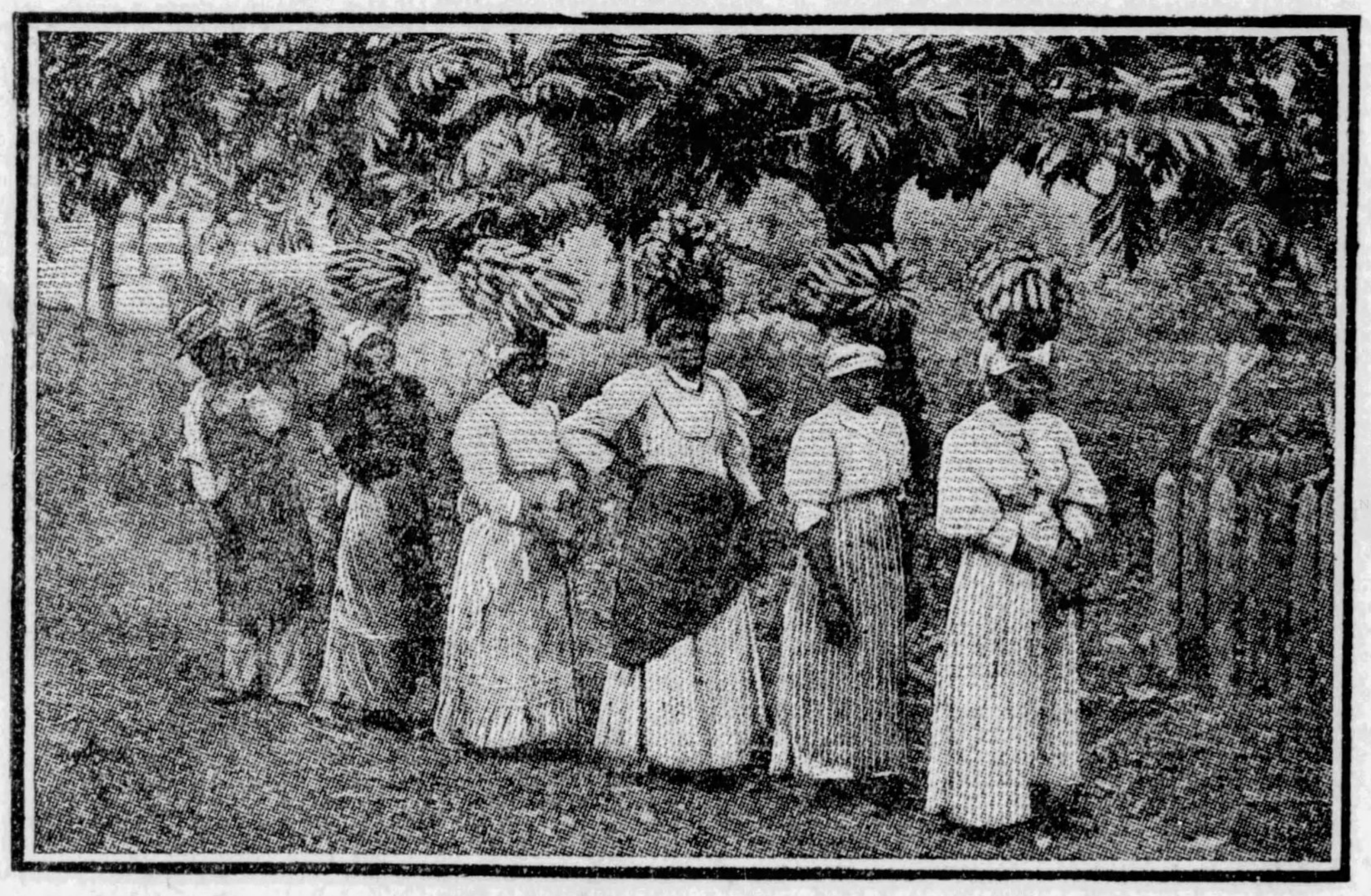
THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 160,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1903 VOL. LXVIII, NO. 31

GLIMPSE OF JAMAICA BANANA WOMEN.



The banana would prove a unique article of headdress, as this picture shows, and surely it is not without a certain pictorial value. The dusky maids and matrons who stand lined up like a comic opera chorus are Jamaicans, and this is the picture," as you will readily agree.

The color of the bananas and the bright hues that are sometimes in the costumes of the women combine to make a not unpleasing effect. The women also can carry very heavy burdens upon their heads for miles without letting them fall,

THE RUMMAGE SALE.

Now the rummage sale is on,
Don't you know;
To the attic dim and cold
We will go.
We will hunt our last year's hats,
While the squeaking of the rats,
Comes to us from out the dark,
Soft and low.

Here's the shoes we often wore
To the dance;
They were patterned like a queen's
Of old France.
With a sigh we brush them o'er,
For the days that are no more,
As we wonder who will now
In them prance.

Here's a pair of pillow shams
Trimmed with lace,
That within my turquoise room
Had a place;
They're a little out of date,
We would call them second rate,
But the rummage sale, I know
They will grace.

Tom's guitar with broken strings
There I see;
Mute reminder of his songs
Once to me.
To the rummage sale it goes,
With this pair of faded hose,
And this jar three-quarters full
Of Oolong tea.

Here's the cloak I wore with pride
Years ago;
And a bird cage old and bent,
Stuffed with tow.
They will bring a pretty price—
(Was that scampering of mice?)
I will send them with this clock that
Will not go.
—Mrs. W. A. Gilbert in Exchange.

THE SUMMER GIRLS.

It is a familiar statement that women who go to the country for the summer seem to find more delight in their trips to town than their sojourn at the summer resort, says the New York Sun. The frequency with which they come into town depends on their ingenuity in inventing some pressing necessity for seeing the dressmaker, the dentist or the doctor. It is usually the dentist who serves them best as an excuse for he may be made the pretext for a visit to town at any time.

The superiority of the girl who goes oftenest to town over her associates in the hotel is always noticeable. She shares temporarily the continued triumph of the engaged girl, who, as everybody knows, is looked upon by the other young women as worthy of envy in the highest degree.

Next to the girl who is engaged and the girl who goes oftenest to town, the girl who is most frequently called up on the telephone is regarded as a favorite of fortune. To be called up on the long distance 'phone from New York must mean something serious, summer boarders say. It is expensive enough to imply that the engagement is almost ready to announce.

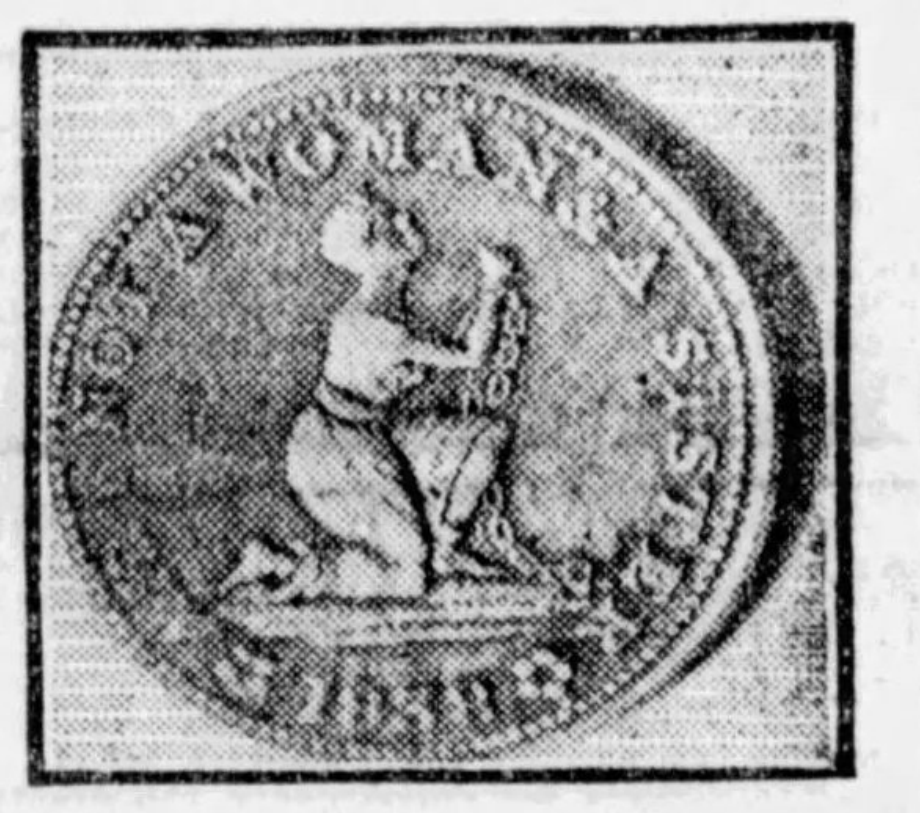
To be called up once a week on the 'phone will fill the other young women at the hotel with excitement, while to be called up daily fills the hearts of all the others with chagrin, not excluding the engaged one and the one that goes oftenest to town.

It is only by these vicarious methods that girls may be belles in the summer hotels today. The number of men in these places is so small and most of them are so young that actual superiority among the girls struggling for their attentions is a hollow victory.

RELIC OF SLAVERY DAYS

"Token" Used as Passport Along the Line of the Underground Railroad.

Possibly the time will never come when the history of the Underground Railway will not occasionally turn up something new. Sometimes, however, writers on this prolific topic steer wide of the mark as to the real facts. Recently a writer for a newspaper syndicate discovered one or two "tokens" used by the Underground Railway. They were in the hands of descendants of some of the old Quaker agents or conductors of the system out in Indiana, and this same writer jumped at the conclusion that these tokens were the only ones in existence. The Underground Railway, as most every school boy knows, was an organization maintained in the north for the purpose of assisting runaway slaves to a safe refuge in Canada. These tokens, in form of a copper coin, were used as passports for the runaways. A refugee, as soon as he was known to be such, was furnished with the token, which he was obliged to produce at each of the net-work of stations extending from Mason and Dixon's line to the Canadian border. At the northernmost station the token was taken up by the agent and held for future use. One of these tokens is in possession of Mr. C. D. Van Hoese, of Toledo. It was one of a valuable collection of coins owned by his father, the late lamented E. H. Van Hoesen.



The present owner says that originally one thousand of these copper tokens were in existence—five hundred each for women and men. The faces of those used by the women were as shown in the accompanying illustration. Those designed for the men bore the inscription, "Am I Not a Man and a Brother?" The reverse side of the token was a fac-simile of the old Liberty coin. They were about the size of an old-fashioned copper cent, and being of pure copper resembled the real coin. The organization known as the Underground Railway existed from 1848 to and during the civil war. Toledo was one of the northernmost stations, and hundreds of black slaves were helped to their freedom through the agents who resided here. One of the principal agents was the father of Mr. George D. Keeler, and the old house which harbored many a runaway slave still stands at the corner of Collingwood and Delaware avenues. Back of the house was a barn. Near the barn was a secret cave, and between the cave and the barn was a tunnel. During the troublous years hundreds of slaves, it is estimated, passed through that tunnel into the cave. After the fugitives had passed within the mouth of the tunnel was covered with hay, and the existence of the retreat was never discovered by the United States marshals, who often surrounded the place. Mr. Keeler tilled his farm during the day, and at night, when the coast was clear, would hurry the fugitives down to the lake by way of Ten Mile Creek. There they were placed on a boat, and were soon beyond reach of their cruel masters or the slave laws of the Unitd States.

Mr. Keeler was suspected of aiding and abetting the system of running slaves through to Canada, but the authorities were never able to secure positive proof.

LAUGHING JACKASS.

Australia is the home of the bird shown in the accompanying picture, and its scientific name is Decelo gigantica. A kingfisher it really is, representing the Alcedinae family in the south of Australia, as the buff kingfisher does in the north; but on account of the extraordinary sounds which it makes it is commonly known as the "laughing jackass."

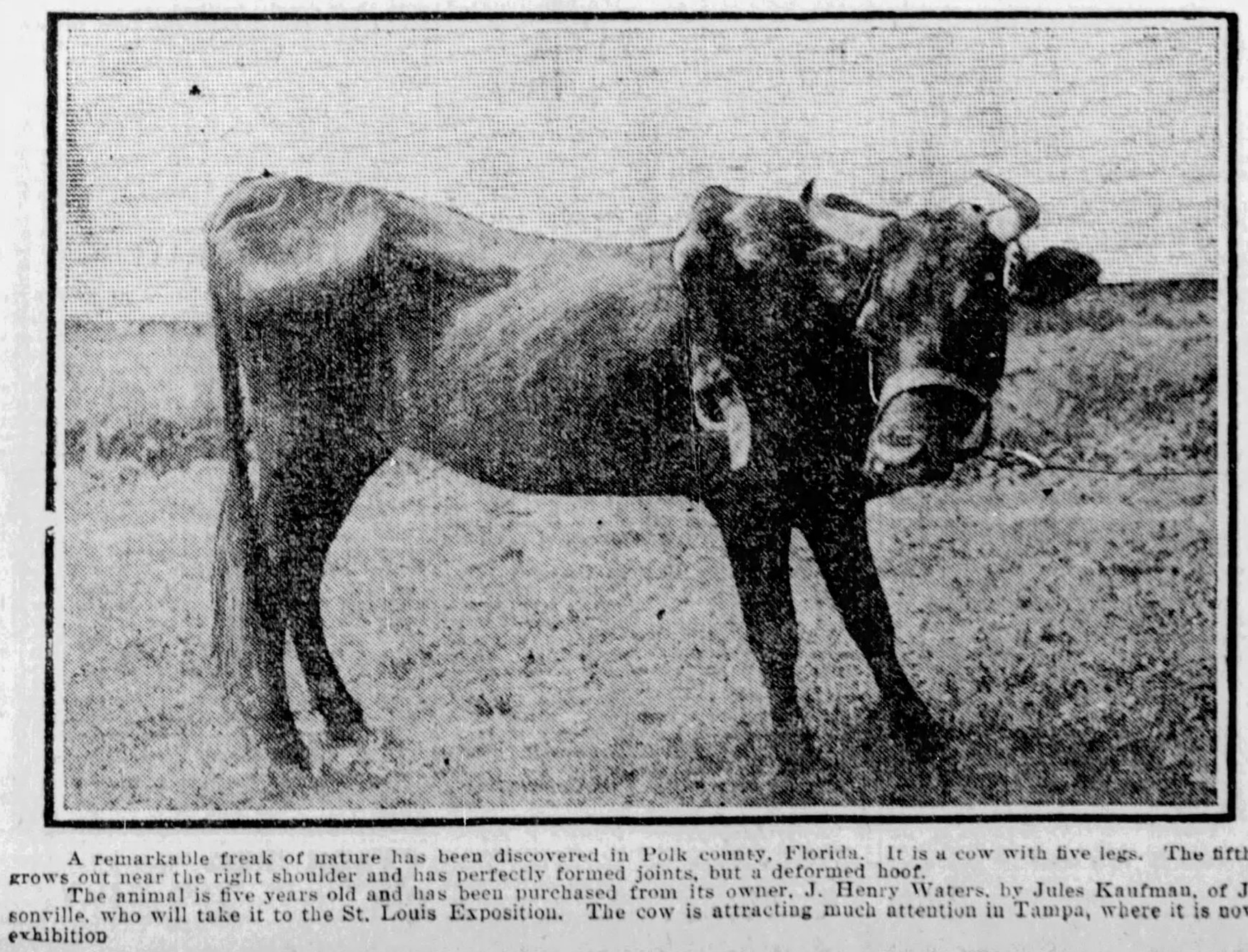
Those who travel through the bush for the first time cannot help being startled by the strong, weird voice which the bird possesses, and which, according to some, is very like the laugh of an idiot, while others maintain that it closely resembles the braying of a donkey.

The bird is thick set and has a long bill, short legs and rather long head feathers, which can be raised at will into the form of a crest.

Eggs by Weight.

Consul B. H. Warner writes from Leipzig, May 28, 1903: The provision officials of Prussia have been petitioned to have eggs sold in the future by weight instead of by number. The object is to protect German poultry breeders against those of foreign countries. German eggs weighing, on an average, from 38.58 to 51.44 pennyweights, while those imported weigh from 25.72 to 32.15 pennyweights.

FIVE-LEGGED FLORIDA COW.



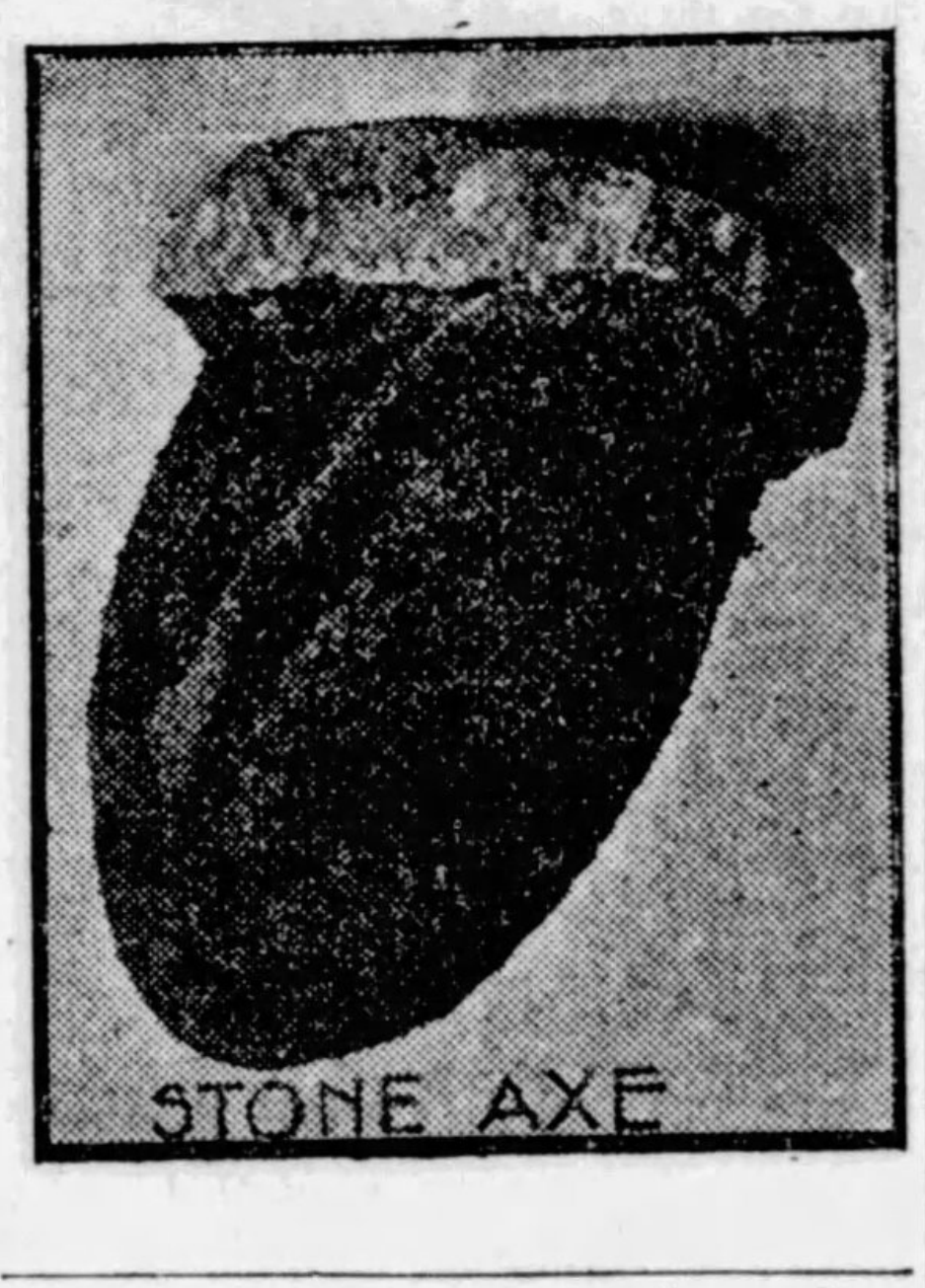
A remarkable freak of nature has been discovered in Polk county, Florida. It is a cow with five legs. The fifth leg grows out near the right shoulder and has perfectly formed joints, but a deformed hoof.

The animal is five years old and has been purchased from its owner, J. Henry Waters, by Jules Kaufman, of Jacksonville, who will take it to the St. Louis Exposition. The cow is attracting much attention in Tampa, where it is now on exhibition

TWO QUAINT RELICS OF THE STONE AGE

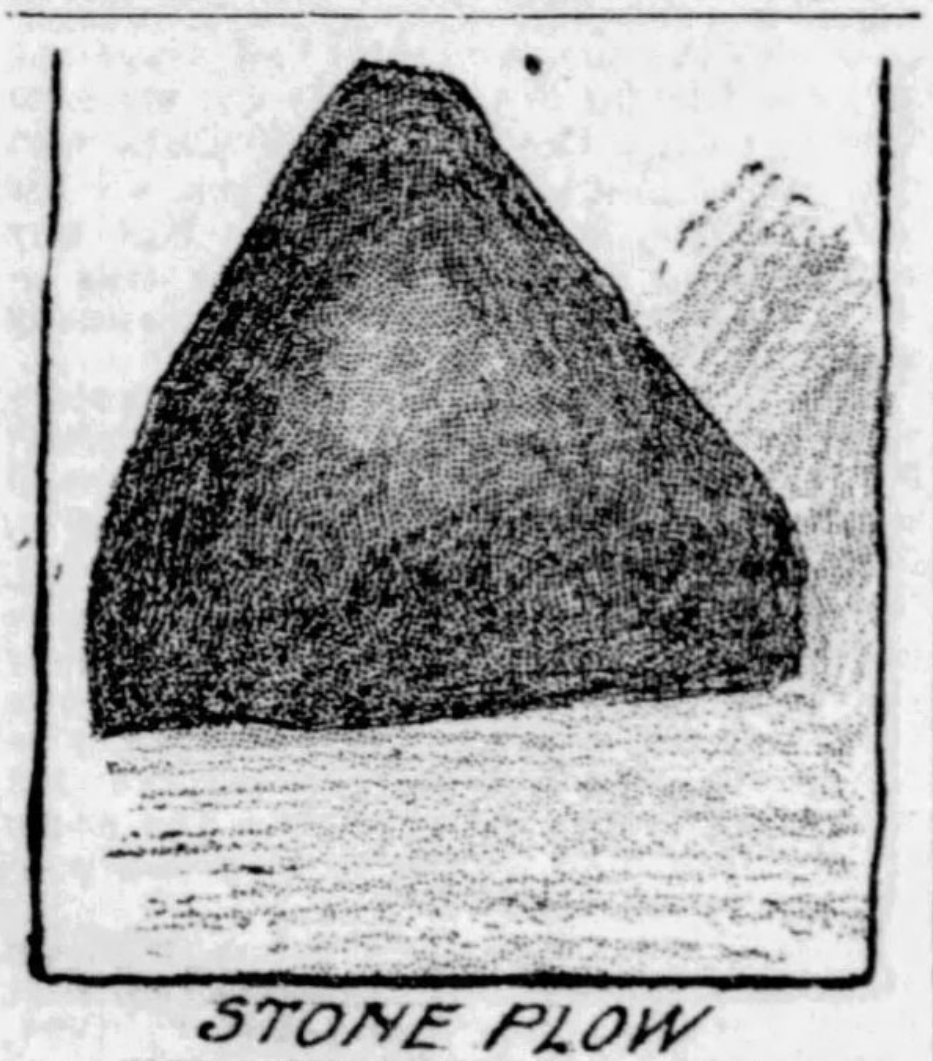
The Blade is indebted to one of its Weekly subscribers at Fort Dodge, Iowa, for a photograph of a mound-builder's ax, which his plow turned up while breaking a piece of new ground. It is of granite, the peculiarity being that the head portion of the ax is gray in color, while the blade is darker. It is all one piece of solid stone, however. The man of the stone age who shaped it evidently found a fragment of granite among drift deposits, or broke a boulder so as to get a fragment of proper size to fashion his primitive weapon. The blade is worked to a sharp edge. On the side are to be noted two white marks, which are scratches made by the plowshare. The relic weighs 6¼ pounds.

Thousands of stone axes, relics of primeval man of the stone age, have been found, and they are very numerous in museums and archaeological collections. A much rarer relic of that primitive time is what appears to be a stone plowshare, which was unearthed by a farmer fifteen miles from Galesburg, Ill. As the cut shows, it is triangular in form, with one blunt and two sharp edges. In fact, it is very nearly the shape of the share of the old-fashioned shovel plow. In the center it is about two inches thick, the side angles having been shaved to a sharp edge and a point. The sides are 14 inches long, and the stone weighs 15¾ pounds.



STONE AXE

The upper surface is finely polished, being as smooth as glass. The marks made in shaving and sharpening are clearly discernible. While it seems to be very hard, one may scrape from the surface a fine dust which is free from grit, and as soft as face powder.



STONE PLOW
FOUND NEAR GALESBURG

The reverse, or under, side is rough and unpolished, but bears plainly the marks of the flint or whatever tool was used in shaping it. It is about one inch through at the thickest portion. On the upper edge two places appear to have been hollowed out for thongs, for fastening to a beam. It seems probable that it is really a rude historic plow. The stone is dark red in color, with darker veins.

In the region where it was discovered, coal is found so near the surface that it is reached by "stripping"—that is, digging off the ground covering. The farmer who found this relic of a former age was stripping for coal when he turned it up. It was under seven feet of clay, and just above the coal. The finder was so ignorant as to determine to drill holes through the stone and bolt it to a plowframe, to use as a shovel-plow. A firm of hardware dealers in a village near by offered to give him a new plow if he would not do this, and allow it to remain in their store on exhibition—to which he finally consented.

ADVICE TO WOULD-BE POETS.

Among the most common of literary crimes are the attempts to write poetry. Nearly everybody has this mania at one time or another. Unfortunately, instead of putting the "pome" away when the crime is committed, it is, as a rule, sent to some unoffending editor. If the amount of so-called poetry perpetrated in the United States is to be gauged by what comes into The Blade office, poets are more numerous than any other class of the community.

Here is some excellent advice—read it and follow it carefully: If you have the itch for writing poetry, by all means indulge it. But lock up all you write, and preserve carefully for ten years before you look at it again. If, at the expiration of that period, you are not ashamed of it, you may do what you please with it.

Never attempt to write poetry until you have mastered the science of verse. Find out what is meant by a poetic foot; learn the different kinds; study them until you can recognize them when you read poetry. Then, when you are ready to write, determine, first, what measure you will employ—how many feet, and of what character, there must be to each line; and then see if you can fulfill those conditions. If you can't, the effort to write poetry is hopeless.

There is a mistaken idea that stringing words in a line, with a more or less perfect rhyme at the ends, makes poetry. It does nothing of the sort. Another mistaken idea is that editors are ready to pay for anything that is called poetry. This is wrong. Almost anything else in the way of literary wares is easier to sell than poetry. There are not as many real poets living in the United States today as you can count on the fingers of one hand. But there is an overplus of the other sort.

One of the latter sends The Blade a "pome," accompanied by a letter requesting pay therefor, and an engagement to furnish more of the same sort regularly each week. Here is a part of the effusion:

I'de like to be a Poet, and sit and write.
from early in the morning til dark at night
I know it would be bad to wear old clothes.
and sit and study with my fingers on my nose.
2. But a Poet I,de lik to be.
I,de sende my Poems across the sea.
I know I would hafter sit and think.
and write my Poems with pen and ink.
3. But then a Poet I,de like to be.
I,de write my Poems in the shade of some tree.
I,de write the very best I could.
how I learned to chop and saw wood.
4. I,de like to be a Poet I,de write to the Blade.
Some hot eavening out in the shade
I,de write it down to let you know.
how the flowers in the garden grow.

SOLID COMFORT.

The young lion who is here shown lazily reclining in a steamer chair is an inmate and a native of the Berlin "Zoo," which has adopted the excellent plan of keeping its young lions in large cages, or

rather rooms, and making them well acquainted with their keepers by almost constant association.

The result is that the lions grow up strong and healthy and at the same time quite tame, docile and even affectionate.

ORIENTAL PERFUMES.

The newest of the fashions to be brought to America are the Oriental perfumes. These scents and smells of old Japan are the ultra-fashion for the woman who cares for luxury.

Instead of violet she will smell the lotus flower; instead of heliotrope it will be sandal wood; instead of lavender it is to be ambergris.

The sachet is in Japanese paper, covered with Japanese pictures. The lotus flower water is an artistic little glass bottle covered with queer seals. Other sacets are in little fantastic silk bags tied at each end. The powder comes in queer little books, out of which you tear a leaf and gently rub it on your face. The soap is wrapped in all manner of Japanese characters, stamped on silver foil and paper.

There may not be as dainty an odor as some of the better known productions, but the queerness of them is very effective, and will go far toward making them fashionable.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Willing to Oblige.

"I want to test your affection for me, George, dear," said the strawberry blonde, as she toyed with the sparkler on her third finger.

"Turn on the test," answered George.

"I want you give up smoking for my sake," continued the fair tyrant. "Will you do it?"

"That's what I will," replied the diplomatic youth, who was down on the dope sheets as a rank favorite. "Hereafter I'll smoke exclusively for my own sake."—Chicago News.

Uncle Sam's Green Turtles.

The government fish commission will raise green turtles.

THE TIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

You do not have to be a business woman to get tired. But the woman of the office and the shop has more cause than the housekeeper to wear out in days like these. The housekeeper can find time for a nap or she can get into looser clothing, but the business woman must fight it out as she is until the end of the day's work.

It is the wear and tear on the nervous energy that is the most trying on summer days. The tired woman comes home from the office, completely fagged out. She has been tired out all day, but she feels that she must keep up her work to do justice to her employer. This very effort to keep up her end wears her out more than any hard work would do. She comes home often with nerve alert, with every faculty pitched to the highest strain. She finds she cannot rest. Through the long hours of the night she rolls and tosses, a victim of insomnia, and she wakes up after she does fall asleep, tired and worn out.

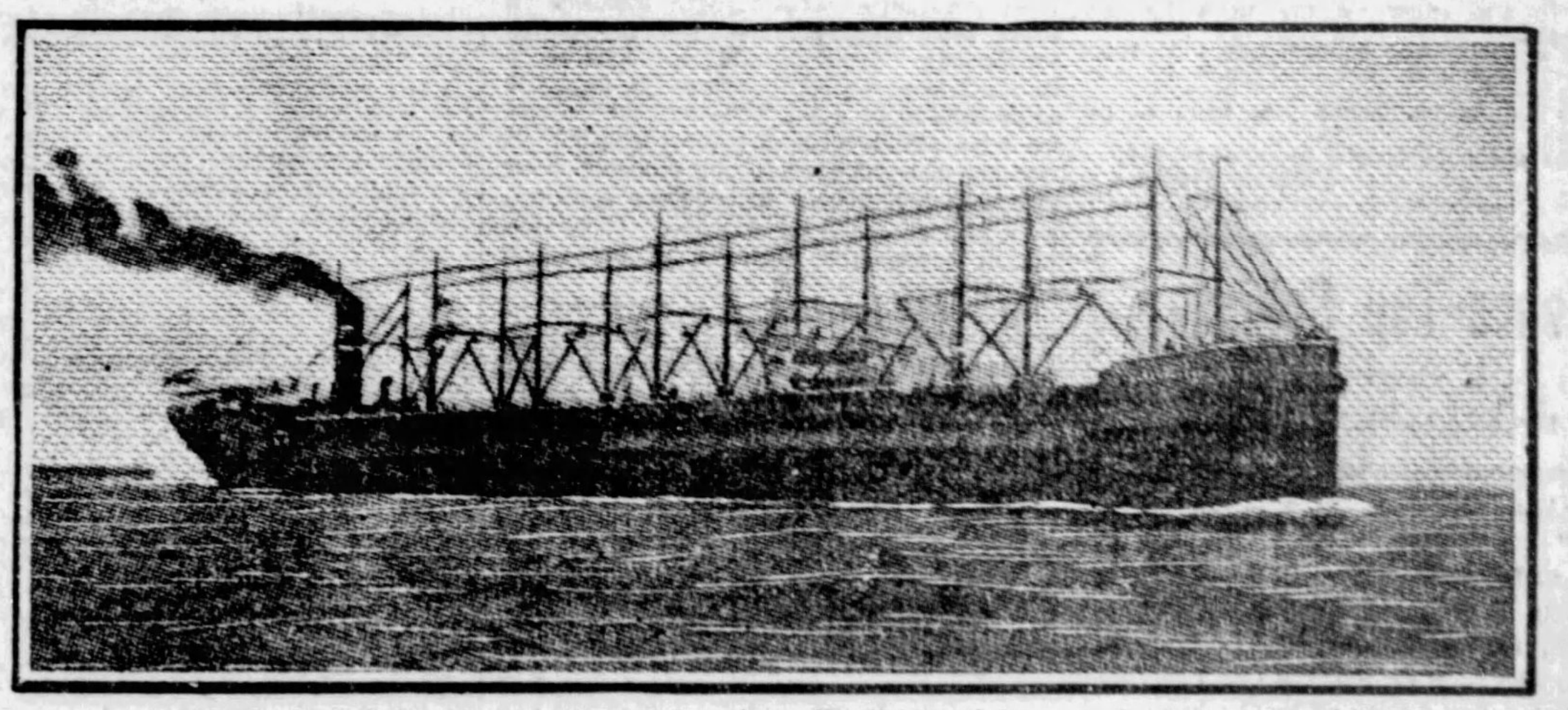
The woman who is employed must get a good night's sleep. And for this a London physician advises a tepid bath and a cup of cocoa. He also advises very light calisthenics. And he advises the business woman not to go to bed early, but to stay up until she is sleepy, be it 11 o'clock or later. Going to bed too early is very bad.

Very often the tired woman will fall asleep right after her dinner, only to awaken at midnight and pass the rest of the night in agony. This is worry. She should fight off this desire to sleep until she is so tired that when she does fall asleep she will not awaken until early morning. The wornout woman should be very careful about her diet. This is such an important topic that it must be left to another time for discussion.

In the best sanitariums in Germany they rub nervous patients with cocoanut butter, so as to give them back some of their natural oils. They rub skin foods into the body and make the invalid strong by alcohols, by oils and by simple medicines which are taken into the system through the cuticle and not into the stomach.

The tired-out office woman or the busines woman, or the professional woman—for all come under the same class of wornout brain workers—should take a very mild sedative. It need not be anything stronger than catnip tea or a very light dose of some soothing bromide powder, or something that could be given to any baby. But it will act upon the nerves, quieting them and soothing them into that first sweet slumber which leads to a long, restful sleep.—N. Y. American.

Fourteen Masted Steam Freighters.

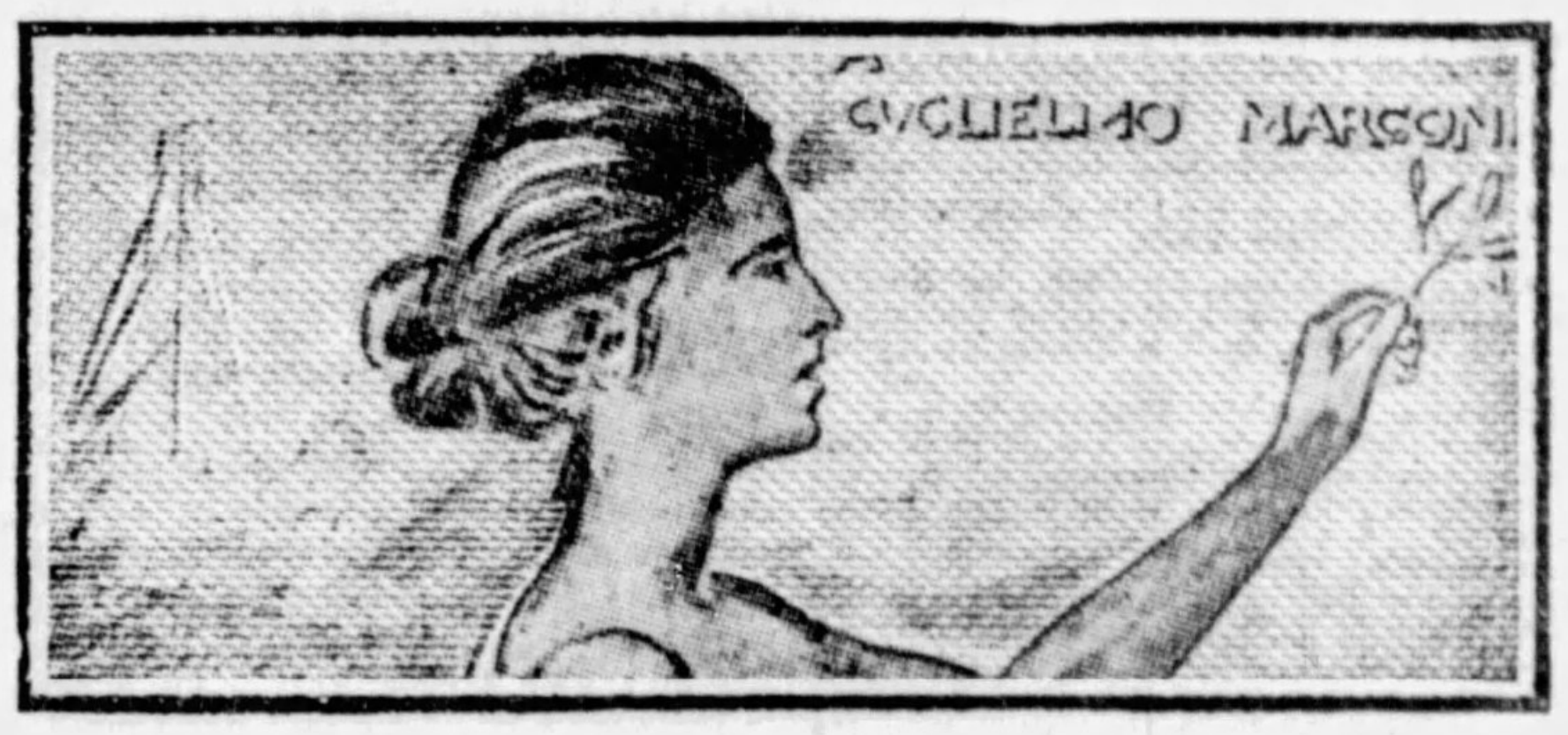


Ocean freight steamers have undergone a transformation in the last few years even more marked than the more familiar express liners. Little is heard or seen of the vast fleets of freighters. They slip in and out of the harbors unnoticed. Many of them, however, are as large as the passenger steamers, and nearly as fast, while their facilities for hauling freight are far in advance of the largest and speediest ocean greyhounds.

The latest departure in this class of steamers is the giant English freighter Grangeberg. The steamer is capable of carrying 10,300 tons of cargo, which places her in the first class of ocean steamships, as egards bulk, at least. A striking feature of the great steamer is the absence of any cabins or deckhouses on her enormous deck, with the exception of a small section of the stern. Even the bridge, which is located well back from the prow, stands alone, taking up very little of the deck space. The steamer has a single funnel, which is located in the stern, thus leaving the deck practically free.

There are in all twenty-four masts on the new freighter, all of which are equipped with powerful derricks, there being in all twenty-four derricks. The great hull is divided into twelve spacious holds. The unusual number of derricks makes it possible to unload a full cargo of more than ten thousand tons in less than thirty hours.

SILVER PLAQUETTE FOR "WIRELESS WIZARD."



Nowhere have Signor Marconi's notable achievements with wireless telegraphy attracted more attention or evoked greater admiration than in Florence, and in order to convince him that their interest in his work is not transitory the young inventor's friends in that city recently decided to present him with a token of their regard. Accordingly, they consulted Signor Sodini, a well-known artist, and finally they decided that the gift should take the form of a beautiful silver plaquette.

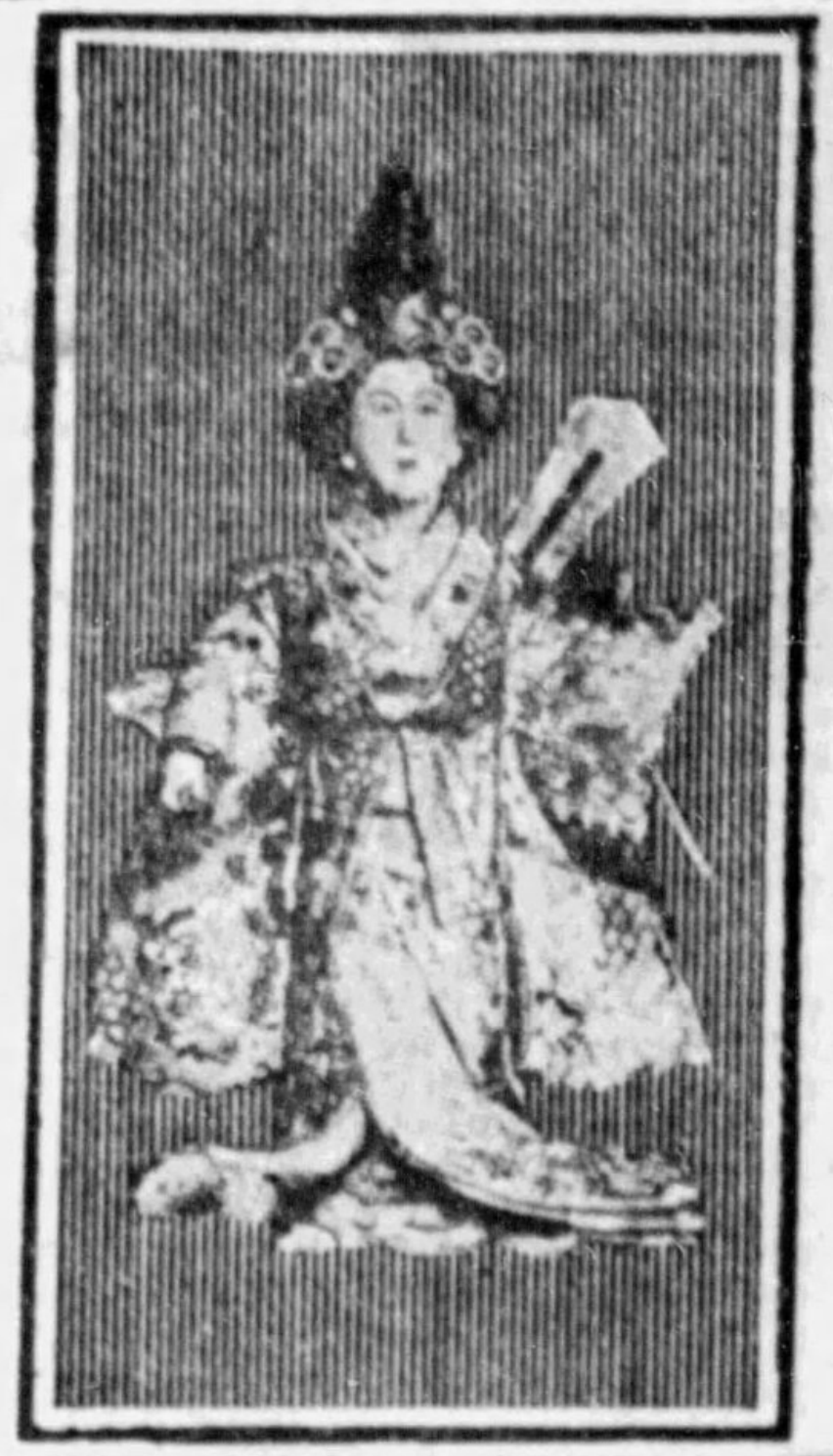
The work was designed by Signor Sodini and the accompanying picture shows what the plaquette is like. It is 10 inches by 4½ inches and is in every detail a beautiful work of art. The project of giving a present to the inventor was first broached in the rooms of the Pro Cuetura society, and an inscription on the handsome piece of silver shows that the gift is from this society.

JAPANESE COURT LADY.

In the accompanying picture is shown an admirable specimen of Japanese work. The figure is that of a court lady, and it was formerly the property of the Mikado. In 1876 it was taken to London by a Japanese nobleman, and after several professional photographers had failed it was successfully photographed by a clever amateur, a lady, to whom, as a token of his gratitude, the nobleman presented the negative as soon as he had obtained all the pictures he desired.

The notable fact about this figure is that it is made of a combined metal which is known as "shakudo," and which consists of copper, gold and silver, or of "shibu-ichi" (a combination of copper and silver), the proportions being about 90 per cent of copper and 10 per cent of gold and silver. That the figure is a beautiful work of art anyone who studies it through a magnifying glass will readily see.

This is not surprising, however, since M. Louis Gouse, speaking of Japanese art metal work, says: "The humblest artisan in this universal outburst of art is superior in his mastery of the metals to anyone we could name in Europe."



WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Pope Leo XIII was recently presented a wonderful old clock, which has a remarkable history. It is in the form of a planisphere, and was made at Plaisance in 1725 by Bernardo Facini, a famous mathematician, who presented it to that princess of the Farnese family who subsequently became the second wife of Philip V of Spain. On the planisphere are marked the hours and minutes according to the Spanish and Italian style, as well as the length of the days and nights according to the seasons, the solar and lunar eclipses and the daily position of the sun in the different signs of the zodiac.

From the Bourbons of Spain the clock passed into the hands of the Bourbons of Naples, and some time ago the Count of Caserta decided to present it to the pope. As it was sadly in need of repairs, he first took it to a skilled watchmaker in Rome, and the latter, after a good deal of trouble, finally got it to work properly. When the pope received it it was in an ebony box, on the top of which were two silver angels holding the papal coat-of-arms, while on the pedestal were engraved the crest of the Bourbon family and the following inscription:

"Leoni XIII. Exacto Summi Pontificatus. Anno XXV. Alphonsus Maria Bormonius Comes Casertanus. Pignus Laetitiae. Obsequi que sui."

The old clock, it is said, will be placed in the gallery of the vatican library.

ODD SMUGGLING.

Recently a book, containing some very uncomplimentary allusions to King Leopold of Belgium, was published in Paris, and as a result the publishers were promptly notified that no copies would be allowed to enter Belgium. There were, however, several persons in Brussels and other parts of Belgium who desired to read the book, and, in spite of the official notice, they managed to get copies of it. The method which they used was very simple.

The books were removed from the original covers in Paris and placed in other covers, bearing such titles as: "How to Grow Beet Root," "Popular Text Book on Horticulture," and "The Farmer's Every Day Book." In this disguise they were shipped to the frontier, and the officials, misled by the innocent titles, never dreamed of confiscating them.

EXTRACTION OF PERFUMES

The extraction of the perfume from flowers, such as jasmine, tuberose, violet and cassia, has long been carried out by the process of enfleurage, the blossoms being left in contact with purified lard for a few days and then replaced by fresh blossoms. The lard is either sold as such, or the essential oil may be extracted from it by melting it under strong alcohol.

As the process of enfleurage is somewhat tedious, attempts have frequently been made to extract the oil directly from the flowers by means of light petroleum, but these processes have not, as a rule, proved successful, and it has recently been found that a very large proportion of the perfume is actually produced for the first time in the blossoms during the time occupied by the enfleurage.

An interesting illustration of this is given by Dr. Albert Hesse in a recent number of the Berichte, in which he states that a ton of tuberose blossoms yielded only 66 grams of oil when extracted with light petroleum, but during enflaurage yielded 801 grams of oil to the fat in which they were embodded, while a further 78 grams remained in the faded blossoms and could be separated by extraction or distillation. It thus appears that eleven times as much perfume is produced during enfleurage as is originally present in the flowers, and that even after enfleurage the exhausted flowers contain more perfume than when first gathered.—Nature.

One-Half Are Fishermen.

Of the 100,000 men in Newfoundland more than half are fishermen, who catch 150,000,000 pounds of cod a year, consume one-fourth of it and sell the rest to Catholic countries for $4,450,000.

Lead Pencil Industry.

There are 227 lead pencil factories in Germany, which employ 2,813 persons and export each year 1,614 tons of pencils worth $2,000,000.

THEN THEY SMILED.

"When I was connected with the hotel at Lake Minnetonka several years ago," remarked C. W. Delvey, manager of the St. Charles hotel, "we had as a regular summer guest a woman from the south who was remarkably stout, weighing something over 200 pounds. One day she called a bell boy and inquired.

"'What do they charge for a bath?'

"'I don't know,' replied the boy, 'but I will find out.'

"After being gone a short time the boy returned and said:

"'Seven cents a pound.'

"'What!'

"'Seven cents a pound,' replied the boy a second time, while the woman's face flushed scarlet, as she made her way to the clerk's desk.

"'I want my bill!' she exclaimed. 'I have been grossly insulted and shall leave your house.'

"She stated her grievance, the boy was sent for, and explained:

"'She asked me what they charged for bass. I told her I didn't know, but would find out. I asked the steward, and he said 7 cents a pound.'

"The clerk smiled, and so did the woman, and the ludicrous blunder of the boy dawned upon them and both the clerk and the woman made the hotel office resound with their laughter." — Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mme. Rejane's Mules.

Mme. Rejane, the French actress, who has just finished an engagement in London, carries with her wherever she goes a pair of carriage mules presented her by the king of Portugal. The animals are of pure Andalusian breed and stand nearly fifteen hands high.

Man of Family.

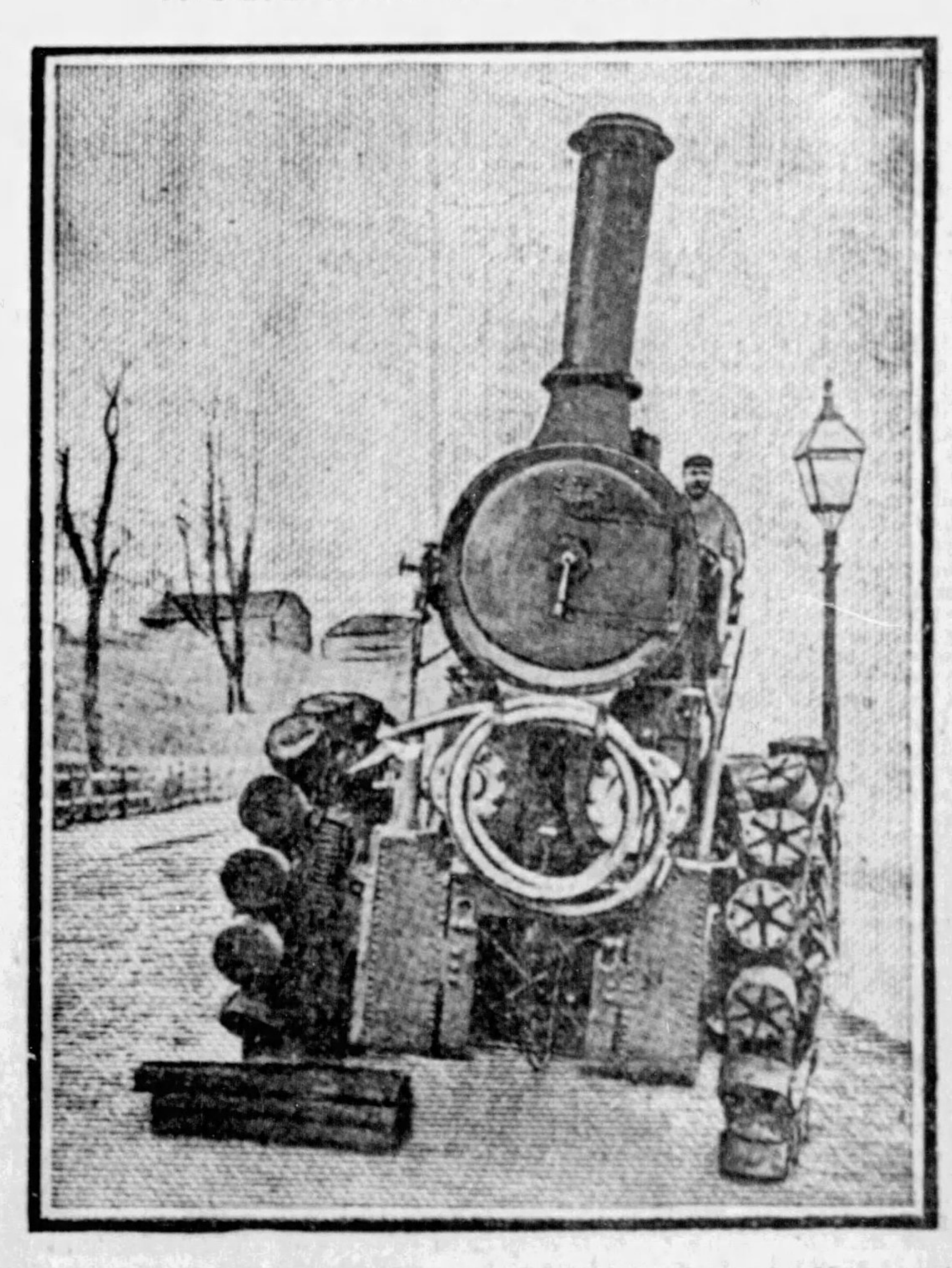
Bleeker—I understand you have renounced single blessedness since last we met.

Meeker—Your understanding is in accord with the facts.

Bleeker—And whom did you marry?

Meeker—Sallie Brown, her mother, her mother's husband, and all the rest of the Brown family.—Chicago News.

WONDERFUL ENGINE.



Many inventors have tried to construct an engine that will lay its own rails and pick them up behind, and European experts claim that great success in this direction has been achieved by Mr. Diplock, who is the inventor of the engine shown in the accompanying picture.

He describes his engine as a combination of an endless railway with a trotting machine. In addition to laying rails this engine beats down projections in the road surface, so that the net result is to actually improve the road. Moreover, its entire weight is practically supported on springs, and thus, no matter how uneven a road may be, there is very little jolting. Experts, indeed, claim that it can go almost anywhere without straining its mechanism, and that it can easily walk over a nine-inch log of timber and is in no way impeded by deep ruts the accompanying picture shows.

Prof. Hele-Shaw, a noted authority on road locomotion, speaks very favorably of this engine in his official report.

O, JOY!

Backward, turn backward, O Time in
 your flight!
Only six months would fill me with delight.
Let me walk out in the snow and the
 sleet,
Where it is slippery, there in the street.
Then let me slip, with a whoop and a
 whiz,
Clear to the place where the next corner
 is.

Backward, turn backward, O Time in
 your flight!
Let me slip down in a pitiful plight;
Let the snow scoot from my shoes to my
 neck,
Till in my shirt there is more than a
 peck.
Do this for me, Time, please do it—and,
 say,
When you have done it, don't turn either
 way.

Backward, turn backward, O Time in
 your flight!
Then in the snow on my neck let me
 light.
Now I am catching it each day with ice,
But my neck's dented too much by the
 price.
Say, Time, if backward you hate to be
 led,
Give us a hustle to six months ahead.
—Chicago Tribune.

Fence-Top Sphinxes.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

Collectively, they are called "The Cats." Individually, they are the Old Lady and Mr. Dooley. In point of relationship, they are mother and son, although, for the most part, since Mr. Dooley has been grown, the Old Lady has repudiated her duties of motherhood and scarcely tolerates her offspring.

During rare moments of good nature, she permits him to lie by her side and she has been known to wash his face and otherwise assist him at his toilet, but these gracious moods are few and far between. Her prevailing humor, if he comes too close, is to "spit" in a most unladylike manner and to strike out viciously with a prickly paw which "hands him one" on the nose. Sometimes, Mr. Dooley, tried beyond his patience, forgetting that he is a son and a gentleman, falls upon his mother, tooth and nail, and proceeds to administer a scientific punishment. Consequently there ensues a scrimmage that bids fair to repeat the tragedy of the Kilkenny cats before it is fought to a finish. The Old Lady stays in the fracas until she is tired, and then seeks the refuge of weak woman. She prostrates herself and weeps long and loud. Mr. Dooley, softened by her wails, relents and walks off sideways on tiptoe, his inflated, lashing tail and flattened ears showing that he is still a man of wrath. However, he is of a forgiving disposition and soon puts aside his anger to make advances by which he shall ingratiate himself in the good graces of his unnatural parent. And she, quick to see her advantage, resumes her cold and haughty demeanor, treating poor Dooley with the scorn usually his portion.

The Old Lady has been a great beauty in her day, and she is surprisingly well preserved, considering her age and her multiplicity of children. She shows but one sign of senility, and this is betrayed by the fashion in which she wears her tongue. She has a round face, with an expression of owlish wisdom, and she commonly sits lost in meditation, with half of her pink tongue protruding. Those who are unfeeling enough to laugh, she regards with an air of mild surprise, but with the same display of tongue. If her temper is sweet, her son approaches and touches her nose with his, seemingly giving her filial advice to take in the impediment and to conceal the cause for hilarity, but she reserves the right to do as she pleases, regardless of appearances.

Mr. Dooley is on earth because by all laws of early promise, he should have been an ornamental cat. Instead, he walks abroad a base betrayal of confidence and a monument of shattered hopes. He came into the world one of five. The other four had but a fleeting glimpse of this earthly sphere and then they were assisted to pass on. Mr. Dooley was a round and husky infant and was allowed to live because of his fatal beauty. He was carefully tended and nourished, both by his mother and by those who expected him to be a delight to their eyes and a joy forever. Upon several occasions he was rescued by means of insect powder baths from voracious and preying fleas. To be sure he was markedly and loudly unappreciative of this delicate attention, but he was none the less saved from being devoured alive. He was repeatedly snatched from the ravening jaws of dogs that bark and bite and yearn to eat up cats, and when, with the waywardness of youth, he escaped from the fold and went on explorations that kept him out over night, the household was in mourning until Mr. Dooley was moved to return.

Now mark his ingratitude. He was a handsome baby. In childhood he retained his symmetrical contours and thick, silken fur. In early youth he began to grow angular and ungainly. In his maturity he is long and lank and lean, with a triangular head and a Roman nose. His fur is thin and looks motheaten, and he has indulged in so short a summer hair-cut, that his stilt-like hind legs are shockingly devoid of covering.

His hind means of suport are so very visible that the advisability of clothing his nakedness with kilts or pajamas is under serious consideration. Pending the decision, he flaunts his nudity, openly and unashamed. To atone for his physical imperfections, what he lacks in beauty he makes up in intelligence and winning ways. He is like a homely, fascinating woman, not beautiful, but worse. He is wiser than some people, for he knows what he wants and he has no hesitancy in proclaiming his wish.

When he is hungry, he prowls and yowls to be fed. When he is in the house and the pangs of hunger attack him, he seeks out the one who feeds the animals and literally walks over and upon her until she goes to the kitchen to serve him a meal. During the preparations, he paces the floor, lashing his tail, and finally in his impatience, takes a leap upward and lands on his attendant wherever he happens to fall. The Old Lady is silent and apparently patient, but she, too, gets what she wants by remaining calm and firm and by always being present at interesting moments, thereby profiting by her son's energy. If Mr. Dooley is outside when pricked by his appetite, he beleaguers the doors and windows until they are opened unto him and he enters to the feast.

His greatest weakness is his love for peanuts. A supply of the succulent fruit is always kept for his delectation, and when he is so inclined he goes to the bag and rattles the paper to attract attention. He is too pampered to chew the nuts for himself. They are cracked and shelled and minced fine by the teeth of his slave, and when hashed to suit his taste he eats them from her hand, standing on three legs, his unused paw waving in the air with a motion as though he was treading water. When he has had enough he walks away and drinks copiously of water from a bowl on the floor, consecrated to the sacred person of Mr. Dooley.

Both mother and son have a fondness for dried catnip. They know where it is concealed and when they feel the need of a little of the exhilaration imparted by the weed, they camp out in its vicinity and sit there waiting for their craving to be gratified. After they have indulged, there is a wild orgie of rolling and purring until the intoxication passes and they are once more sober, well-behaved cats.

One of their other pleasures is to take evening walks with the "humans" of the household. A little journey to the mail box on the corner is a rare delight, expressed by galloping like colts, to hide behind a tree and spring out suddenly upon their less agile companion. When the walk is ended they say "thank you," at the door by turning over on their heads, or words to that effect.

Frequent Throbbing Headache.

There's many a cause for headache. Men are not often troubled by headaches. When they are it is generally due to biliousness or indigestion. But women have headaches which seem peculiar to their sex, frequent nervous throbbing headaches. Does it not seem as if such headaches peculiar to women must be at once related to womanly disease? Women who suffer with diseases peculiar to the sex do not realize the drain of vital strength and nerve force they undergo as a consequence of disease. It is this which causes the familiar headaches of sick women.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures such headaches by curing the cause—irregularity, weakening drains, inflammation, ulceration or female weakness. "Favorite Prescription" invigorates and tones up the entire system, encourages the appetite, quiets the nerves and gives refreshing sleep.

"I was troubled with congestion of the uterus and female weakness for five years," writes Mrs. Robt. Kerwin, of Albert, Hastings Co., Ont. "Was so weak and nervous I could hardly do any work. Had severe pain in back, also dizziness and pain in head. My heart would beat so hard and fast at times I would have to sit still till I got all right again. But after taking four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and one of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' I felt entirely well. I also used one box of 'Lotion Tablets' and one of 'Suppositories' as directed. All the symptoms of my trouble have disappeared and I am completely cured. I thank you for your kind advice and your medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information, address the publishers, not us:

From Macmillan & Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

The Mettle of the Pasture, by James Lane Allen, is a most excellent and vivid novel of real life, and a subtle study of human nature.

Rejected of Man, by Howard Pyle, is a story in which the life of Jesus is placed amid present-day surroundings. Though the treatment is bold, there is no irreverence.

Thompson's Progress, by Cutcliffe Hyne, is a brilliant and interesting novel of English life, that one can not willingly lay down until its reading is completed.

The Call of the Wild, by Jack London, is a novel whose hero is a dog, and its story is of his decivilization and return to the wild state, brought about through his being stolen and taken to Alaska.

The Golden Kingdom, by Andrew Balfour, is a romance of adventure, detailing the trip of certain Englishmen of two centuries ago into unknown Africa. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

The Gilded Lady, by Will M. Clemens, is an absorbing story of an United States secret service man in unraveling the mystery of a steam yacht. The G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West Twenty-third street, New York.

Purple and Fine Women is a collection of short stories by Edgar Saltus, dealing with the "smart set" of New York. Ainslee Publishing Co., New York.

Sinful Peck, by Morgan Robertson, is a funny story of a very large practical joke—the carrying away of a number of men by a friend on a trip around the world. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

One For Many is an anonymous book—the diary of a young woman of very advanced type. The book is said to have created a sensation in Germany. J. S. Ogilvie Co., 57 Rose street, New York.

The Divine Heritage of Man is a volume of lectures by Swami Abhedananda, on God's and man's relations to him, from the standpoint of Indian philosophy. The Vedanta society, New York.

The Wisdom of the Foolish and the Folly of the Wise is a book of witty sayings by Minna Thomas Antrim, all regarding women. The Henry Altemus Co., Philadelphia.

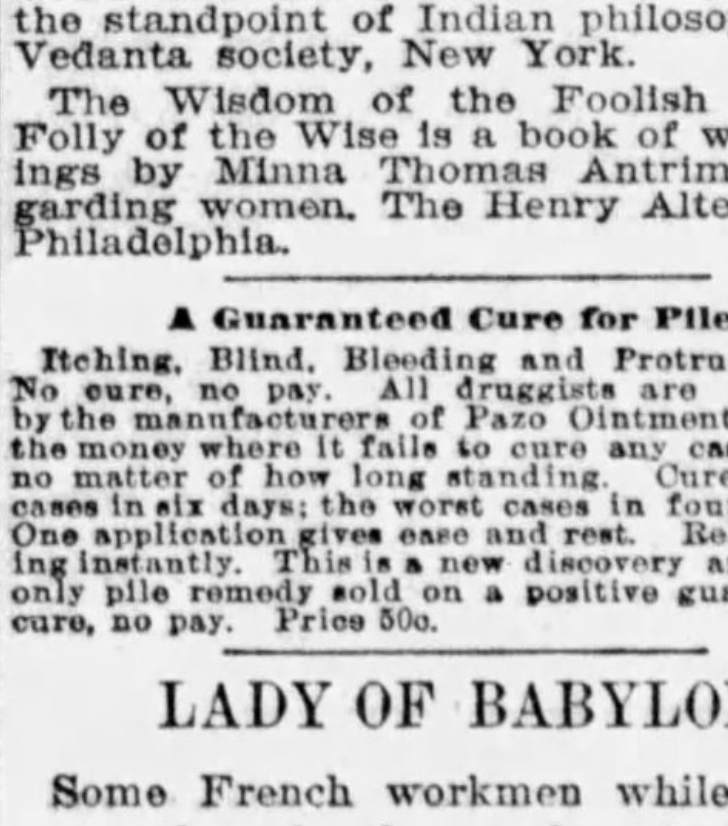
A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

LADY OF BABYLON.

Some French workmen while making excavations in the south of Babylon, brought to light the interesting piece of sculpture which is shown in the accompanying picture. It represents a woman's head and is fashioned out of hard diorite.

The sculptor evidently intended to portray some prominent Babylonian lady of his time, for he took great pains with his work, even to the minutest details. The nose is well formed, though rather large, and much of the low forehead is covered by a ribbon or band, which serves to confine the luxuriant hair and only allows free play to a few ringlets. Over the eyes droop large and heavy eyebrows, which, strange to say, run down almost as far as the upper part of the nose. Unfortunately, the eyeballs are lacking in the sculpture, and for this reason the face presents rather a hard and unnatural appearance.



DIMMITT'S ON DECK.

There is bad news come from Pocahontas, Ark. Edward L. Dimmitt, the only resolutor Kansas City Democracy ever had, is threatening to write a set of resolutions on the legislative boodling. His was the "Crime Committing Cormorants" which staggered humanity during the early stages of the Cardwell case. Now he is out with a "Follow Folk the Felon Fighter," which he thinks will excel his "Crime Committing Cormorants." The poetry is bad and the metre worse, but here is Dimmitt's latest "creation":

Folk for governor? Yes, thrice, say we!
Sound the slogan (follow Folk, the felon
 fighter) over land and sea;
And to —— with all state machines like
 John A. Lee.
Pursue them? Yes, from Austral sifting
 snows to Hecla's burning crest;
Hunt them by day, haunt them by night,
 giving the rascals no rest.
The conscienceless scoundrels have humbled the Imperial state,
And plundered her public treasury at a
 scandalous rate—
Pursue them? Yes, the battle ne'er give
 o'er,
Until the last galoot is landed safe behind
 the prison door.
—Kansas City Journal.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Cincinanti Enquirer.

The people should not allow themselves to be influenced by the frivoity of the press touching the Vice Presidency. It is an office of great dignity and importance. To preside over the Senate of the United States—a body which must be regarded by the thoughtful man as the balance wheel of our government—is an honor and a duty that becomes a great man. The late Speaker Reed said the speakership of the house was the greatest office next to the Presidency; but it should not be. The makers of our government and the framers of the constitution did not intend that there should be more power in the speakership than in the vice presidency, and the despotism to which the house submits is a burning shame to the country. The senate maintains for rights and prerogatives. The house of representatives has surrendered nearly everything. The appointment of the committees was long ago yielded to the speaker, and that official, even before Reed's time, had to be consulted before a motion on an important subject was made on the floor. Conditions were gradually ripened for the tyranny of Mr. Reed, who was far below the standard of a really great man, and who left as his principal achievement the practical elimination of the popular branch of congress.

With the affairs of the house of representatives conducted on the old lines, under which the best men of the country had opportunity for development and usefulness, the vice presidency would be greater than the speakership, in that the vice president is in line for the chief executive office.

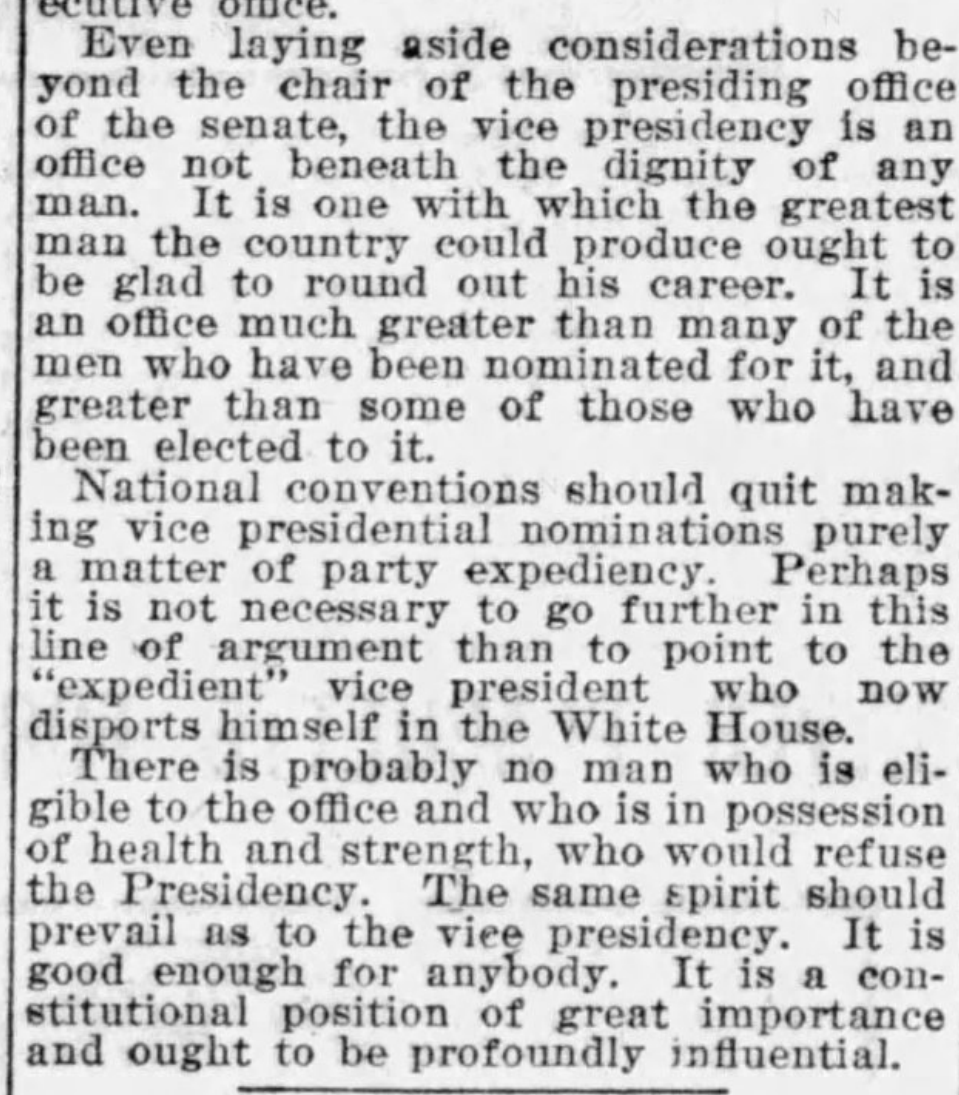
Even laying aside considerations beyond the chair of the presiding office of the senate, the vice presidency is an office not beneath the dignity of any man. It is one with which the greatest man the country could produce ought to be glad to round out his career. It is an office much greater than many of the men who have been nominated for it, and greater than some of those who have been elected to it.

National conventions should quit making vice presidential nominations purely a matter of party expediency. Perhaps it is not necessary to go further in this line of argument than to point to the "expedient" vice president who now disports himself in the White House.

There is probably no man who is eligible to the office and who is in possession of health and strength, who would refuse the Presidency. The same spirit should prevail as to the viee presidency. It is good enough for anybody. It is a constitutional position of great importance and ought to be profoundly influential.

AUSTRALIAN BATS.

Uncanny and ugly creatures are the bats shown in the accompanying picture. Australia is their home, and nowhere else are they found. From the ordinary bat they differ in many respects, and their most peculiar characteristic is their habit of hanging downward from any object to which they may attach themselves. An odd and rather grewsome spectacle is presented when several are seen hanging in this way, and it is no wonder that among the legends which are popular with the natives there are few in which the stealthy and ravenous bat played leading and by no means a creditable role.



A few specimens of the Australian bat have been imported into Europe, but these creatures are not as plentiful as might be imagined, neither is it very easy to capture them, and for these reasons the accompanying picture is of more than usual interest.

QUEER SUPERSTITIONS.

The following are some curious superstitions that are still extant among English-speaking people:

If you kill frogs your cows will "go dry."

Tickling a baby will cause the child to stutter.

To thank a person for combing your hair will bring bad luck.

To kill a ghost it must be shot with a bullet made of silver coin.

To dream of a live snake means enemies at large; of a dead snake, enemies dead or powerless.

To dream of unbroken eggs signifies trouble to come; if the eggs are broken the trouble is past.

If you boast of your good health, strike wood immediately with your fist, or you will become ill.

To allow a child to look into a mirror before it is a month old will cause it to have trouble in teething.

A child will have a nature and disposition similar to those of the person who first takes it out of doors.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

COFFEE SENT HER

Back to the Country.

A young woman of Bradford, Vt., made her way to a good position in a big Boston store and gave it up because of sickness at home, but it all came out right at last and she tells the story this way: "Two years ago I had to leave a position as bookkeeper in a Boston department store to go back home to take charge of the old place as Mother's health seemed shattered, and what do you suppose proved to be the cause that forced me to return?

"I found her very weak, unable to sit up all day and with a dizzy feeling if she tried to move about. She had been advised to stop coffee drinking but as she had used it from childhood it seemed as though nothing could take its place. I had settled down to stay at the farm when one day I got to thinking over the situation and concluded to try an experiment. I got a package of Postum Coffee. It was not cooked right the next morning and we were all disappointed. That was because we had tried to make it like coffee. Next morning I had Postum made according to directions and we were all delighted. In a few days you should have seen the change in Mother. Since that time we have never drank coffee and now we all drink Postum twice a day and sometimes three times and think it superior to coffee.

"The change in Mother's health since she quit coffee and took up Postum has been wonderful. She is once more able to take the work again, quite well in fact, with no more weakness and nervousness, no more sour stomach, no more trouble of any kind. To cut a long story short she is now entirely well and I am going back to Boston in a few weeks, thanks to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ice cold Postum with a dash of lemon is a delightful "cooler" for warm days.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the $7,500.00 cooks contest for 735 money prizes.

THREE PRESIDENTS ON IRRIGATION.

Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt All Favored Through Arid America.

Three presidents of the United States have toured the arid region of the west in the past twelve years. The view which they entertained of irrigation, as disclosed in their speeches, furnishes a most interesting gauge by which to measure the growth of that cause.

Benjamin Harrison traversed the west twelve years ago, in 1891. The date of his trip was coincident with the earliest national organization looking to a development of a widespread public sentiment in aid of irrigation. At that time nobody seriously dreamed of a system of public works, and certainly not of a public works to be built by the nation.

President Harrison marveled at the contrast between the desert and the garden wherever he beheld the results of irrigation. He paid many graceful compliments to the pioneers who had overcome natural difficulties and made the streams flow out upon the land. But there was nothing, either in his speeches or his conversation, to show that he had any appreciation of the fact that he was in the presence of one of the tremendous national issues of the future.

On the contrary, he held to the eastern view that irrigation is a poor makeshift for rain and he was plainly relieved when he opened his eyes one morning to find himself back in the rainfall region. This was at Hastings, Nebraska. There he made a speech from the rear end of the train and congratulated his hearers on living in a place "where God furnishes the rain." The people applauded enthusiastically. At that time the name of irrigation had no power to evoke popular response anywhere.

It was ten years later when William McKinley made much the same trip that President Harrison had taken in 1891. During the intervening decade public sentiment had undergone a change concerning irrigation. Time had shown that the reclamation of arid lands, and the making of homes upon them, is a work which does not lend itself to speculative methods, like mining and town-booming. It is a sober, industrial process, which pays enormously in the way of social and economic gains, but does not return glittering profits to the absentee investor. Irrigation is for the irrigator, not for the boomer, the promoter and the speculator.

William McKinley looked upon the arid region with a vision which was denied his predecessors. He was able to see that irrigation possesses certain advantages over dependence on rainfalls, and that the day would come when it would present a practical issue of stupendous moment. He said as much in his speeches, and went further in private conversation. But he also added that it was a question for the future which would be dealt with after he had passed from the state of action. Few men have had as rare a faculty as McKinley for understanding the real condition of public opinion and keeping abreast of it, rather than so far in advance that their utterances could have only academic value. And yet this time even McKinley was deceived—he did not know the strength of the national irrigation sentiment, nor did he appreciate how nearly ripe was the new issues.

Following McKinley by only two years, Theodore Roosevelt beheld a wave of public sentiment in behalf of national irrigation. True, he had done much to create this wave, both before and after his accession to the Presidency. But no one man, even if he be first in all the land, makes American public opinion.

In the two short years intervening between the visits of McKinley and Roosevelt, the irrigating idea took root and spread, as perhaps no other social and economic proposition ever did in this country in the same space of time. The President and his traveling companions looked out and beheld the desert, as the earlier Presidents and their friends had done. But they saw not the desert alone—they had the imagination and the gift of prophecy to see the streams harnessed and flowing, like bands of silver, across the soil; to see the brown waste give place to field, orchard and garden; to see cactus, sagebrush and greasewood fall back to make room for red-roofed, vine-covered cottages. And in their ears was the murmur of moving waters and the laughter of happy children.

What President Roosevelt and his companions beheld in imagination, the next President who tours the arid region will know by the evidence of his senses. For the American people have decreed that the thing shall be done.

In other words, we have discovered Arid America, and have decided to have it annexed to the United States, in the full economic sense of the term. The thing that Harrison looked at, yet saw not, that McKinley beheld dimly and thought afar off, that thing Roosevelt sees face to face and already growing under his hand. And it has all come about with such marvelous rapidity that even those who have prayed and labored for it sometimes rub their eyes and ask each other if it be really true.

But if we are to see the full fruition of our hopes, nothing is more certain than that the land to be irrigated by the government must be saved for the actual settler and homemaker only. Our old land laws now in force make it too easy for the ubiquitous speculator to step in just ahead of the genuine homeseeker, or for the cattle baron to increase his grazing area, thus peopling the west with cattle instead of people. What the west wants for herself and what the country wants for the west is the settlement by homemakers. As President Roosevelt said in his first Calofirnia speech, at Redlands: "The man we want to favor is the man who comes to live, and whose interest it is that his children and his children's children shall enjoy to an even greater degree than he has himself."

The movement afoot to repeal the land laws under which the beef steer has the advantage over the man, deserves the hearty support of the people.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

CHASED BY A PANTHER.

"There are many men who have never felt any greater fear than a timid child feels when sent to bed in the dark," said young Langton, the surveyor, when Spalding had finished a story of a man who was tracked all day by a panther and attacked at nightfall while eating his supper beside his campfire, "but that is because those men have lived sheltered lives, and have never seen or known anything to make them afraid.

'A man may be as brave as men are made, yet the fear of death will clutch his heart when death falls black across the road he must tread.

"I was chased by a panther once myself, and the fear of death rowelled me for many miles. It was in New Brunswick, in 1897, when winter was closing its grip.

"In the first week of December the winter cold-mailed the lake with a four-inch plating of ice. To me skating is one of the greatest pleasures of life. One night the moonlight lay on the ice in cold silver, the snow on the spruces was like alabaster, the shadows were inky black. When I sat down on the beach to put on my skates, I drew a deep breath of wonder at the dream-like loveliness of the landscape.

"Across the lake I went merrily rocking and swinging, and my shadow pirouetted ahead of me. The steel skate blades rasped and clanged loudly in the frosty air, and the stuttering crackle of ice as I swept over it completed the symphony.

"A few minutes later I dashed into the wide mouth of a narrow creek that curls for many miles through the lonely forest, and rushed upstream between the ancient spruces, slewing and lurching and scampering around the long curves, the exhilaration of the swift motion thrilling me like wine. About five miles up the creek I stopped myself and sat down upon the grass-thatched roof of a muskrat house.

"The keen air was still; a great silence brooded over the forest; the big spruces cast inky shadows across the ice; the ranging stars spangled the solemn sky, twinkling icily; the moon at the zenith of her path poured down a flood of light. Soon I felt the glamor of the solitude stealing over me. The loneliness entered my soul, and I felt the stirring of a vague dread.

"I tried to shake off the nervousness that was gripping me. I filled my pipe and scraped a match on my hip.

"As the match snapped and flamed a sudden peal of golden laughter sounded behind me. Dropping the match I sprang erect and whirled around. Shrill and clear and sardonic, the peal rang out again.

"A thrill of terror went through me, and a short, ripping scream froze the blood in my veins. Then two spruce boughs that sagged low over the ice parted with a rustle, and a panther pushed between them and crept slowly out of the black shadow upon the moonlit ice—long, lean and yellow-gray.

"For a moment I stood petrified. The big cat crouched within twenty yards of me, his topaz eyes glowing with yellow fire. Then, just as the brute, with a fierce snarl sprang toward me, I wheeled quickly and skated away downstream.

"Over the shadow-mottled ice I raced with desperate energy for my life, skating with long, quick strokes, bent double, with hands clasped behind my back and my mind full of the fear of a horrible death. Having no weapon, I knew I would have no chance in a scuffle with the panther. If the animal caught me I should be mangled and ripped, and probably dragged off into the bush and left to die slowly, if I was not eaten. But I knew that unless I slipped in turning around a bend I had a good chance to escape. Luckily my skates were very sharp, and, though the ice was almost as hard as glass, the long blades never skidded, but scratched deeply enough into the ice to make a slip unlikely.

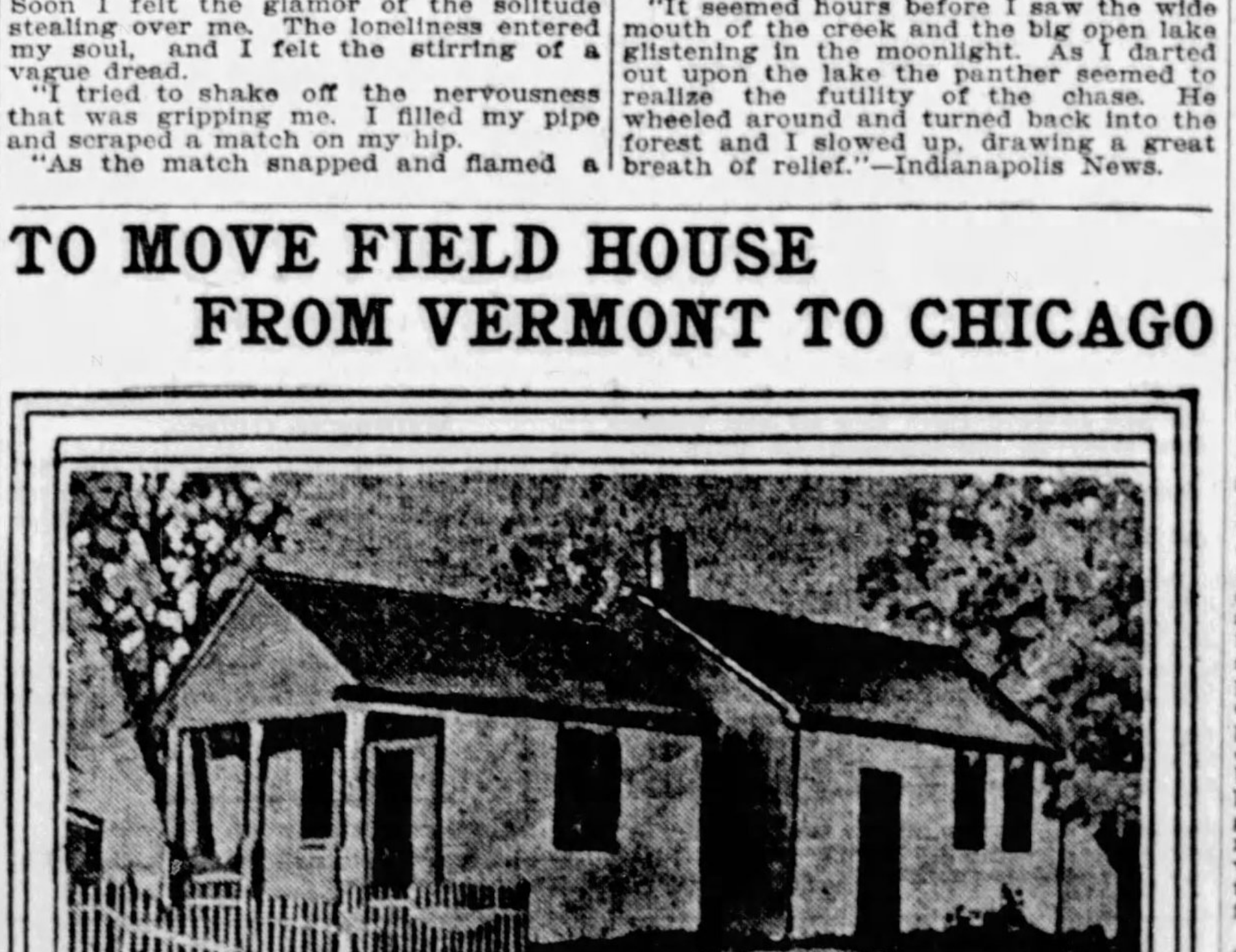
"I have skated in many a race, but I don't think I ever skated so fast on a straight-away course as I did that night on that twisting creek, which is like a series of letter s's. How I ever got safely around all those curves is beyond my understanding.

"Behind me, almost at my heels, the lightly-bounding panther extended his supple body and did his best. Above the groaning of the ice and the scraping and ringing of my skates, I could hear the soft thudding of his big padded paws, and at intervals he screamed.

"As I reeled and swung around those bends with that lithe-leaping beast never more than half a dozen lengths of his body behind me, and sometimes within a yard, my fear was that I should fall in whirling around the next cruve. It is marvelous that I did not fall, for I dared not slacken my terrific speed, and the bends became sharper as I neared the lake. Several times the panther sprang at me, but each time fell short.

"It seemed hours before I saw the wide mouth of the creek and the big open lake glistening in the moonlight. As I darted out upon the lake the panther seemed to realize the futility of the chase. He wheeled around and turned back into the forest and I slowed up, drawing a great breath of relief."—Indianapolis News.

TO MOVE FIELD HOUSE FROM VERMONT TO CHICAGO



OLD LAW OFFICE OF GENERAL MARTIN FIELD AT NEWFANE, VT. WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO REMOVE TO CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 25.—An interesting relic of the family of the late Eugene Field may be brought to Chicago if the present intentions of Mrs. Eugene Field are carried out. The relic consists of a little building in Fayetteville, Vt., which was used by General Martin Field, grandfather of the poet and humorist, as a law office nearly a century ago. The house was originally built at Newfane, Vt., but about twenty-five years ago it was removed to Fayetteville, where it has since stood in the yard of the old Field homestead in that place. The building itself is a one-story structure, made of hardwood timbers, hewn on Newfane Hill and the supposed date of its construction is 1800. It has a pretty colonial front with three columns and there are two rooms. The proposal which Mrs. Field is now considering is to have the little house taken apart, the logs transported to Chicago, and then to have them put together again in their original form on the lawn of Engene Field's old home here.

Molly Pitcher.

New York Sun.

Molly Pitcher was bravely serving the gun after her husband had fallen.

"This will make your name famous," cried the enthusiastic soldiers.

"Yes," returned the heroic girl "in time it may become as well known as a base ball pitcher."

Blushing at the glory awaiting her, she rammed home another charge.

SELF-CENTERED.

Two men once met upon the street
 And talked an hour or two,
Telling their troubles, each to each,
 As men so often do.

Then, when both had freed their minds,
 Each went his separate way—
And neither could recall a word
 He'd heard the other say.
—Somerville Journal.

FORMS OF REPENTANCE.

Kansas City Journal (Rep.).

Not far from the capitol at Jefferson City is the African Methodist Episcopal church. A revival service was in progress there not long ago. The church building was crowded. The religious fervor of the black race had assumed its usual vehemence and there was an eager willingness to confess sins and acknowledge the power of redeeming grace. With tremulous wail the ebony congregation sang:

Jesus paid it all,
 All to Him I owe;
Sin had left a crimson stain,
 He washed it white as snow.

Then the preacher prayed. He made to the Lord a minute report of all the transgressions of his flock. He knew his own people well and the greater the opprobrium he cast upon them the more audible became the groans from the benches. As the climax was approached the cries and supplications of the penitents vied with the thunders of denunciation, and when the minister shrieked, "We all, like sheep, have gone astray," with wild gesticulation the congregation rose and shouted in frenzy, "Amen! Amen!"

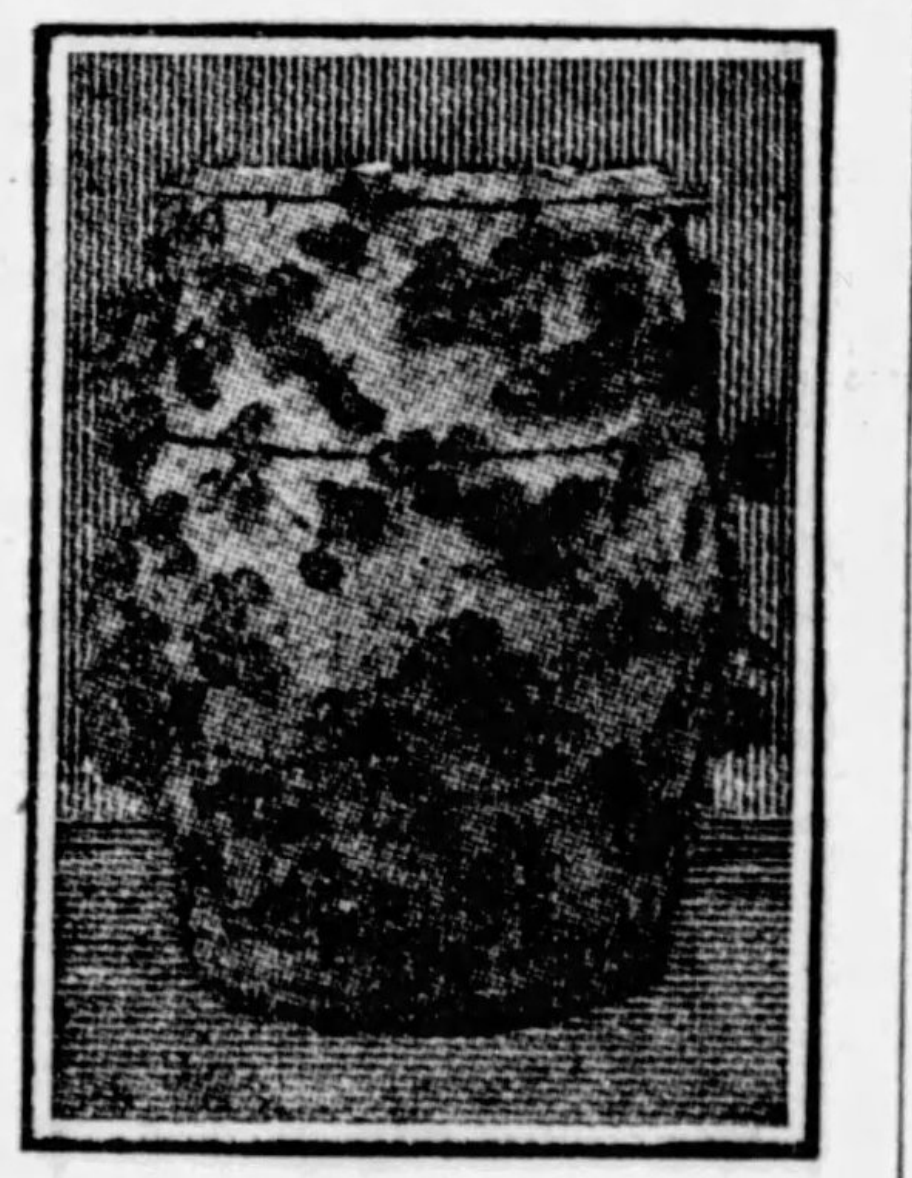
The proximity of this scene to the legislative temple of Missouri suggests a comparison very greatly to the advantage of the Afro-American assemblage. The saving grace of a contrite heart is what the state machine needs more than anything else. When sinners come to repentance there is hope for humanity. The angels sing hosannas. But the chorus of heaven would be mute if it waited for inspiration from the stiff-necked transgressors of the statehouse. When the chaplain prays in the senate for deliverance from evil there is a visible token of spiritual submission. If senators are moved at all it is with impatience to resume their customary activity in the cloakroom. When ministers and public censors denounce bribery and fraud there is a flat denial by the malefactors or a stubborn refusal to testify.

To be sure, the colored brethren and "sistern" of the Methodist persuasion in Jefferson City have the better of their official neighbors at some points. It may be that the negroes confess their sins more freely because they are easier to forgive. To purloin a chicken is more venial than to take a bribe or steal an election. To covet a neighbor's ox or his ass or anything that is his is not so difficult to confess as that the honor of the state has been sold. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished that great offenders might find absolution for their sins, and to make that possible it is suggested that the boodlers and their political defenders in Missouri depart from the ways in which they have gone and practice the more trivial derelictions of the black sheep who go astray.

STRAWBERRY BARREL.

Here is a horticultural curiosity, a strawberry bed containing a hundred plants flourishing in the small compass of an ordinary flour barrel. Next season when you set out your plants and feel that you have not a 150 foot run by 2 feet wide of garden space to devote to strawberries just take a copy from the accompanying illustration.

Burn out a flour barrel, paint it any color you please on the outside, then screw four rollers at the bottom. Next bore a hole through the bottom to take an inch iron bar just long enough to keep the cask in position. Let the rollers rest on a flagstone or cement floor, so that the barrel may be partly turned around every day to face the sun. Two handles should be affixed to the top.



Bore two inch holes in a zigzag around the cask and at each of these apertures insert the crown, or head, of the plants in some fine mould. A wire netting one foot in diameter is placed in the center of the cask, which should be filled with rich manure. When the barrel is full place nine or ten plants around the top, keep well watered and you will have a fine crop of berries and a decided novelty in gardening at the same time.

PEONAGE IN GEORGIA.

The Georgia legislature has acted wisely in appointing a joint committee to investigate the charges that peonage exists in the southern portion of the state. The charges are specific and give names and dates; and they tell of the greatest brutality. While it is unjust to accept as proved beyond question the tales told by irresponsible negro criminals, as some of the northern papers do, and while in a number of instances, especially in Mississippi, as we pointed out the other day, these tales have been proved wholesale fabrications, the charges made in Georgia should be investigated thoroughly, and those guilty of cruelty and violation of the law should be punished with the extremest rigor. We have little doubt that this will be done in Georgia or in any other southern state, where these offenses and crimes are brought to light, although it may not be done in the sensational and theatrical manner the negrophile press like, nor arranged for political and campaign purposes, as the Republican press hopes for. The fact that similar conditions of peonage of an even more brutal character have occurred in the lumber districts of Wisconsin and Michigan does not relieve the south from full responsibility for the punishment of those who violate its laws or so twist them as to re-estabilsh slavery in any shape or form.

When the first facts came to light in Coose county, Ala., which indicated the existence of a conspiracy under the color of the laws, to esablish a system of peonage, the Times-Democrat suggested that the state and county authorities take hold of the matter, push the investigation and punish the offenders. There were several reasons why these cases should not be relegated to the federal courts. It gave color to the claim made in the Republican papers and proclaimed with much fervor, that the southern states were unwilling to protect the negro in his civil rights, even in the right of freedom, and that the only relief possible was through the federal courts. It was inevitable, too, that the federal judges, stirred on by a sectional press, or with their heads swollen by gross adulation and flattery, carry the prosecutions beyond legitimate limits and give them a sectional or political color, as we have instance of in Judge Jones' wild and savage denunciation the other day of a jury which refused to bring in a verdict of guilty.

The southern states have asserted, and so far have proved their willingness and ability to protect the negro in all his rights. They should prove this in the matter of peonage, not only in the interest of peace and order and to prevent race strife, but because it is right and just. Georgia has gone about the matter in the proper way. If there are any cases of peonage in that state the sooner it is known and the sooner they are punished the better. It is not necessary to call upon the federal government to do an act of justice for us, and we know that federal interference in a case of this kind breeds sectionalism, race politics and many other troubles.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

Will some one kindly give, through your paper, instructions for the making of superphosphate from bones? Also, kindly advise if you know of any farmers' bulletin from any of the experiment stations on the subject.—P., Warren, Pa.

I wish to ask the readers of the Farmstead, if any of them can tell me how to make blackberry wine and grape wine.—C., Bryantsville, Ind.

Will some of the Blade readers please tell me what causes club root in cabbage? If there is any remedy for it please tell me through The Blade what it is.—T., Driftwood, Va.

I have a large valuable jack; he is breaking out with sores on his legs. Will you please give some remedy which will heal them and keep them down.—D., Raymond, Neb.

I have a valuable cow with a growth on one teat that has been growing for two years. I first doctored it for a wart. I put on castor oil and iodine, but neither helped it. One bunch after another comes, and they are all connected together. They are not sore unless she hurts them, but the growth has gone half way up her teat, and is one-fourth the size of her teat. I am willing to pay a good price to have the growth taken off and the teat left all right. Who can give recipe?—M., Hesperia, Mich.

Will some one tell me what is the matter with my young pigs? They do not eat well, and swell in the joints of the back legs. They are not weaned yet. They have a dry place, but it is shady. What is the cause and what shall I do? We take The Blade and like it very much.—B., Provemont, Mich.

Use of Paraffine.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please tell me how to use paraffine in sealing fruit, such as peaches, apples, tomatoes, etc.? Also, how jellies are sealed with paraffine?—K., Carothersville, Indiana.

The editor of the Farmstead does not know that paraffine is ever used to seal fruits in jars. It is often used as a covering for jellies in tumblers. While the jelly is still hot, a small portion of melted paraffine is poured over the surface. This hardens, and forms a covering impervious to air and moisture. The top of the tumbler should be covered with paper to keep out dust. When the jelly is to be used, the solid paraffine can be removed in a solid piece by running a sharp penknife between it and the inner surface of the glass, entirely around.

If paraffine can be used in sealing fruit, we shall be glad to have some reader give directions for the process.

Preserving Eggs.

Editor Farmstead: — Please explain through your paper the best method of preserving eggs, how long they can be kept, and if they taste as fresh and good as fresh ones. Can they be detected from fresh eggs in any way?—H., Tellico Junction, Tenn.

There is but one method of preserving eggs so that they are really as good as fresh eggs. That is, by cold storage. A great warehouse is built with double walls, filled with some non-conducting material, and a steam refrigerating machine is put in, which keeps the temperature inside the building always down to within a few degrees above the freezing point.

This method, of course, is impracticable for a single poultryman to use. Such plants are located in most large cities. Eggs are bought when plentiful and cheap, and held until they are scarce and dear. The editor will be glad to hear from readers who have had success in preserving eggs, and will very gladly print descriptions of the methods used.

Rabbits Peeling Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell H., of Carrington, Mo., this method of preventing rabbits from peeling his fruit trees: Kill a rabbit, halve him lengthwise, and rub the trees well with the flesh side of the rabbit. Repeat the application from once a week to once a month, as the case requires.—M., Hesperia, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell H., of Carrington, Mo., to smear the bodies of his young trees with hog's liver (raw) to prevent rabbits from girdling them. It leaves a coating on the bark that is not injurious to the trees.—C., Williamston, Mich.

Bugs on Small Vines.

Editor Farmstead:—I herewith send a positive remedy for those pests, the small yellow striped bugs that destroy vines. Take fresh cow manure and thin with water and sprinkle vines, being sure to reach the stock and main branches as well as the leaves. Must be used before fruit has set on and there will be no more bugs on vines thus treated. I have used this for 10 years without fail. I tried ashes once and killed my vines.—E., Sterling, Neb.

M. A. M., Butler, O.: Your letter received, but the editor regrets to say that he is not allowed to print anything recommending a secret remedy for anything, as it is free advertising. If we knew the formula of the article we would glady print it, not mentioning the tradename of the mixture.

Borers in Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—For borers, watch for dark streaks in the bark. Take a sharp-pointed knife and go after them. Eternal vigilance and a sharp knife is the remedy.—M., Hesperia, Mich.

Scours in Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell M., of Chadwick, Mich., to give his heifer a rounding teaspoonful of pulverized alum in a pint of water three times a day until the scours stop, then omit the alum. At the same time give the following: Hyposulphite of soda (not sulphate of soda), three ounces; common soda, five ounces. Mix. Keep well corked. Give a tablespoonful in a bran mash twice per week until the heifer is well.—S., New Melle, Mo.

Four Farmers' Bulletins.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued four very valuable Farmers' Bulletins, whose nature is given below. Any one of them will be sent free, if you will send a request adressed "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," giving the name and number of the bulletin. Mention that you saw it noticed in The Toledo Blade:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 159. Scab in Sheep. This invaluable 48-page publication gives a description of common scab of sheep, descriptions of several kinds of dipping plants suitable for use on small and large farms, directions for preparing home-made dips, and directions for dipping. Remedies for scab are also given which have been tried and found most efficacious.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 173. A Primer of Forestry. This is a 48-page pamphlet, telling how trees grow, the requirements of trees in a forest, rate of growth, reproduction, and the enemies of the forest with means of combating them. There are 23 fine illustrations.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 174. Broom Corn. —This 32-page pamphlet illustrates the plant and its varieties, with all needed directions as to soil, planting, cultivating, harvesting and preparing for market, as well as its diseases and insect enemies.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 176.—Cranberry Culture.—A 20-page pamphlet, describing the cranberry plant, its varieties, soil and climate needed, with directions for propagation and planting, cultivating, harvesting, marketing, etc.

New Potato Disease.

The Ohio experiment station has just issued Bulletin 139, on A Rosette Disease of Potatoes, attributed to a fungus. It is of the highest importance to potato raisers. It will be sent free to any resident of Ohio, on request. Address "Experiment Station, Wooster, O., and mention The Blade.

Meadow Fescue.

The Kansas Experiment Station has issued a bulletin on the above grass, from which the following interesting portions are summarized:

Meadow fescue, Festuca elatior pratensis, usually known by the name of "English blue-grass" in Kansas, was introduced from Europe, but is now widely cultivated in the United States, and has become thoroughly naturalized, being found wild in some localities on the roadsides and in pastures and meadows. There seems to be no good reason for calling it "English blue grass," other than that the grass is grown largely in England as a meadow and pasture grass, supplying perhaps in a measure in that country the use which the Kentucky blue grass has in the United States. Meadow fescue is a tufted grass, more spreading in habit than orchard grass but not so rank and rapid a grower. It attains its best development the second or third year after sowing. In some of its features it resembles Kentucky blue grass, the leaves having a bluish tint and the stems are rather stiff and wiry, but the panicle or head is narrower or less open than that of the blue grass. It flowers later than the blue grass, but the blades start early in spring. the quantity of foliage is not great, but the grass is rich in nutritive matter and well liked by stock, both as pasture and hay. It has generally been considered better for hay than for pasture because of its habit of growing in tufts, but in Kansas, in the localities where it is most successfully grown, it is considered an excellent pasture grass. Quoting from a Kansas grower, J. S. Gilmore, Fredonia, Kan., in the twelfth biennial report of the Kansas state board of agriculture:

"It furnishes more pasturage than any other of the tame grasses (not including alfalfa), comes early and lasts almost as late as any, and cattle thrive on it; it stands extreme cold and dry weather well, it restores and improves the soil and does not require, like most tame grasses, the best land on the farm for a start and prosperous growth."

In Kansas the gras sis grown chiefly for its seed. Kansas is said to produce 75 per cent of the seed crop of the United States. The seed finds a ready sale in the European countries, where it is sown for meadow and pasture. The price is regulated by the supply and the foreign demand, and has ranged from two to eight cents per pound. The largest seed crop produced in Kansas was harvested in 1896, and was estimated at 3,360,000. The yields of seed for the first three or four years after seeding average 6 to 12 bushels per acre (24 pounds per bushel), although yields of 15 to 20 bushels per acre have been reported. In from three to five years the grass makes a less vigorous growth and the yield of seed decreases. The practice is to break the sod at the end of the fourth year and rotate with corn and other crops for a few years before seeding down again.

The quantity of seed recommended to plant per acre varies from a peck to three pecks when pasturing alone is sought. On a well prepared seed bed in a favorable season, a practical method is to sow broadcast and to harrow once lightly to cover the seed. Many favor drilling, and this is perhaps the surer method of getting a good catch in the average season. The danger in planting with the drill is in getting the seed too deep, but if the ground is level and not loosened too deeply, the depth of seeding can be properly regulated.

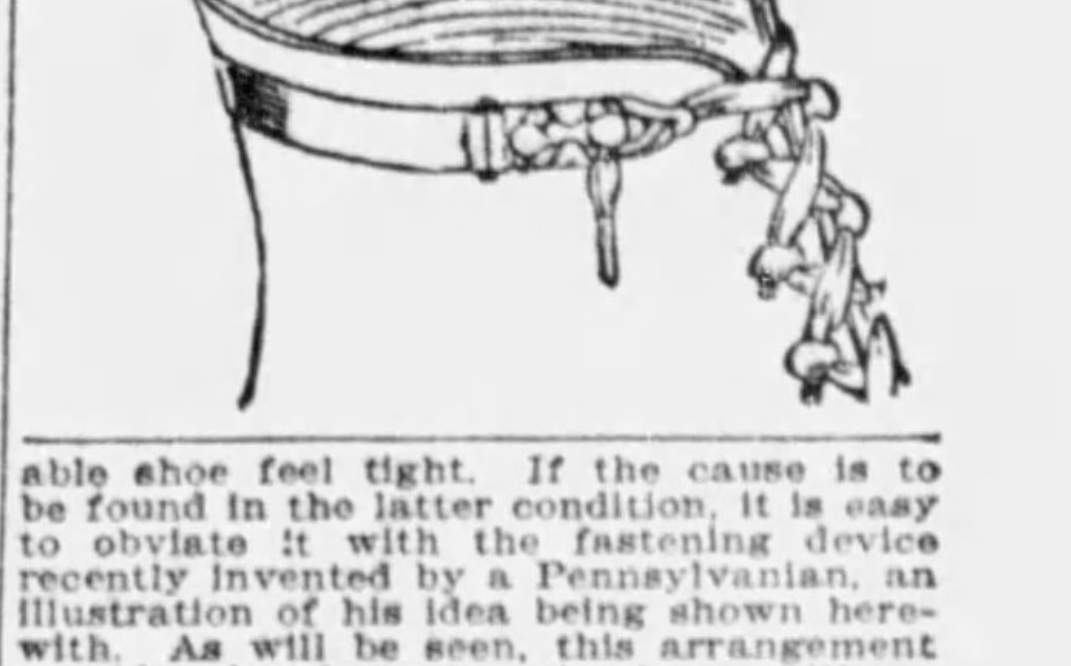
Many practice fall seeding with good success, but it is not advisable to seed in the fall unless there is sufficient moisture in the soil to sprout the seed at once and insure the early growth of the young plants. A good catch of grass is more apt to be secured by the average farmer in the average season from early spring seeding, because the natural conditions are favorable for the germination of the seed. On the other hand, "a fall start brings a seed crop a year socner and the grass gets dominant in advance of the weeds." There is slight danger of winter-killing if the grass starts well and the seed bed was prepared with a moderately firm sub-surface. With a deep, loose seed bed, freezing and heaving out is much more apt to occur. Plant good, clean seed. The best seed is the cheapest to buy.

Meadow fescue should be cut for hay soon after the blooms fall. It is ready to cut for seed as soon as the heads turn brown, before the seed begins to shatter. This occurs right after wheat harvest. The usual method is to harvest with a self-binder and shock the same as wheat or oats. The crop may be stacked or thrashed out of the shock, with the ordinary separator. The seed is usually sold at once, but may be safely kept in dry bins or in sacks.

The fact that meadow fescue has proven to be a profitable crop when grown for seed has perhaps caused it to be valued more highly as a pasture and hay grass than it really deserves. Although no good comparative tests have been recorded, yet the general use of the grass at this station has shown it to be inferior to orchard grass, both as a hay and pasture grass. It does fairly well for pasture when sown with orchard grass, the two grasses making a better sod than does orchard grass alone. For pasture, it is usual to sow about fifteen pounds each of orchard grass and meadow fescue with three or four pounds of red clover per acre.

Neat Fastener for Shoelaces.

Many people who complain of feeling tired without having done a great amount of work would never think of abused feet as being the cause of the trouble; yet this is often the case. Sometimes it is a tight shoe, which will not let the foot spread out to support the weight of the body; at other times the lacings are drawn too tight and fastened in a knot, which allows no elasticity to the upper, shutting off the free circulation of the blood and causing the foot to swell sufficiently to make an otherwise comfortable shoe feel tight. If the cause is to be found in the latter condition, it is easy to obviate it with the fastening device recently invented by a Pennsylvanian, an illustration of his idea being shown herewith. As will be seen, this arrangement provides for fastening the laces without the use of any knot whatever, and at the same time affords room for expansion of the opening while walking. Projecting forward from the back of the upper on either side is an elastic band, ending in a metallic cleat and an eyelet. When the laces have been passed around the hooks, the ends are slipped through the eyelets and then given a turn around the cleat. It is obvious that as soon as the pressure is applied to the laces the elastic band will stretch and allow the string to slip through the hooks and relieve the strain, and when the pressure is removed the band will tighten the lace again.



UNFAMILIAR FACTS.

The lynchings for the first half of 1903 number 48.

Anonymous remittances amounting to $35,868 were sent to the conscience fund of the United States during the fiscal year.

In a Berlin insane asylum is a patient, it is said, whose hair changes color with her temperature. When she is cool and quiet her hair is a light yellow, but when she is restless and excited it becomes auburn.

A slum inspector told the Glasgow Municipal Commission on the housing of the poor that on some occasions he had found families sleeping in tiers—the parents on the floor, then a mattress, and a layer of children on the top.

Some large beetles are as good as circular saws. They seize a branch or twig with their deeply toothed jaws, and whirl round and round until the twig is sawn off. They have been known to saw a twig as thick as a walking stick in this manner.

At the time of the Roman occupation of Britain five distinct species of dogs were there, most of which can with certainty be identified with those of the present day. There were the house dog, the greyhound, the bulldog, the terrier, and the slowhound.

THREE PRAYERS.

Three Methodist ministers, as they were dining together yesterday, talked about short prayers. "A prayer short as it was irreverent," said the first, "was offered up by a soldier before the battle of Waterloo. It was this: 'O God, if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul.'" "That prayer," said the second minister, "resembles one composed by Bishop Atterbury in the early part of the eighteenth century. It was a prayer for the soldiers about to engage in battle, and it was brief and impressive. 'O God,' it ran, 'if, in the day of battle, I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me.'" The third minister, after a moment of thought, smiled and said: "When I was a lad I one day dined with two strange aunts. They set me at the head of the table and bade me say grace. I was taken aback, for I knew no grace to say, but a text popped into my mind. I rattled it off and after it was over I realized that it was appropriate enough. It was: 'O Lord, open Thou our lips, and our mouths shall show forth Thy praise.'"—Philadelphia Record.

Our Weak Lungs.

Nearly one-half of the mortality in the United States is from diseases of the lungs, and 75 per cent of it preventable.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 Years LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The Story of Joseph.

J. R. S., Benton, Ala.: When the brothers of Joseph conspired to kill him, Reuben persuaded them, instead of committing murder, to let Joseph down into a pit, he intending to rescue the boy later. See Genesis xxxvii, 22. After Joseph was thrown into the pit, and his brothers were eating, they saw a band of Arabs coming—"Ishmaelites." Judah suggested that they sell Joseph to these Arabs.

You seem to think the Midianites, mentioned in verse 28 of that chapter, were a different band from the Ishmaelites. They were the same. They are called Ishmaelites in verses 25, 27 and 28, and Midianites in verses 28 and 36. Midian was the son of Abraham and Keturah, and his descendants dwelt in the desert north of the peninsula of Arabia. Ishmael was the son of Abraham and Hagar and his descendants peopled the north and west of the Arabian peninsula, and eventually formed the chief element of the Arabs. The Midianites were also wandering Arabs; and the two names are used interchangeably in this chapter referring to the same band of traders.

The brethren of Joseph sold him to this band of Arabs, who took him to Egypt and sold him to Potiphar. When Joseph, in Genesis xl, 15, said he was stolen out of the land of the Hebrews, it is not probable he believed the Midnaites had stolen him; it is clear from his dealings with his brothers in Egypt that he knew he had been sold. It was the same as stealing him from his father, and this is doubtless what he meant. All his brothers, Reuben included, believed Joseph dead. That is plain from Genesis xlii, 13, when they told Joseph that they were twelve brothers in all, "the youngest is this day with our father, and one is not." the phrase "is not," was the Hebrew way of saying "is dead." Judah says the same thing in chapter xliv, 20. This does not show that the brothers knew nothing of the sale of Joseph. They sold him themselves; but they believed him dead—a most likely thing to think of a slave in those barbarous days.

Emily Geiger.

Please give a sketch of the life of Emily Geiger, the girl who carried a message to General Sumter, in the revolution.—J. G. G., Pilgrim, Va.

When Lord Rawdon, the British commander, in May, 1781, was moving on Orangeburg, S. C., pressed by Gen. Greene, the American commander, he avoided a battle with the latter. Greene sent a message to Gens. Marion and Sumter to take a position in front of Rawdon, and impede his march. The messenger was Emily Geiger, the 18-year-old daughter of a German planter. Greene intrusted a letter to her, but told her the contents, so that in case she had to destroy the letter, she could still carry the message. Miss Geiger started on a good horse, but on the second day was arrested by Tory scouts. They took her to a house near by, and got a woman to search her person. As soon as she was alone, Miss Geiger ate up Greene's letter, piece by piece. When the matron who was sent for searched her, nothing could be found. Miss Geiger was set free, and reached Sumter's camp, and soon he and Marion were pressing Rawdon's troops. Miss Geiger afterward married a rich planted on the Congaree river. We know no other facts as to her life.

Frithjof Nansen.

Please give a biographical sketch of Frithjof Nansen.—J. W. N., Rockcastle, W. Va.

Frithjof Nansen was born on a farm at West Aker, Norway, October 10, 1861. This farm, the property of his mother, is only two or three miles from Christiania, the capital, but in a sparsely-populated country. His father was a lawyer. After graduating at the Christiania university, he was in doubt what profession to choose. He consulted one of the professors, who had formed a high opinion of Nansen's attainments in zoology, and who suggested that he join a sealing expedition, and make a practical study of the zoology of the Arctic seas. This voyage was made in 1882, and created in Nansen an enthusiasm for Arctic exploration.

On his return he was appointed curator of the museum at Bergen, which he held four or five years. In May, 1888, he started at the head of the expedition which crossed Greenland from the east coast to the western—the first time that island was ever crossed. Before starting, he had taken his doctor's degree at Christiania university.

Nansen next formed the plan of building a vessel too strong to be crushed in the ice, allowing her to freeze in, and drift across the pole. A new vessel was built and named the Fram, which means "Forward." On June 24, 1893, he started. On March 3, 1895, the Fram had drifted to 84 degrees 4 minutes north latitude. The next day, Nansen and Johansen left her, with a dog team, and tried to reach the pole over the ice. They reached 85 degrees 14 minutes north latitude, and then turned south, striking for Franz Joseph's Land. On June 17, 1895, Nansen met the explorer Jackson at Cape Flora, and returned home with him. The Fram reached Tromsoe August 20.

Three States of Matter.

What is steam?—R. C., Lowell, O.

Every substance is found in one of three states—it is either a solid, a liquid, or a gas. It is simply a question of temperature in which of these it is found. Water is a liquid at ordinary temperatures. It can easily be made to assume a solid form by the application of cold; then it is called ice, which is simply water in a solid form. By the application of heat it is turned into a gas; and this gas is called steam. It is perfectly transparent and invisible; but as soon as it escapes into the open air, it cools and forms little globules, very minute, which are white to the eye, forming a fog. Thus it will be seen that no one can see steam in reality—only when it forms these globules does it become visible. The clouds are formed of these globules—that is, of fog.

The Andrews Raiders.

W. D., Red Springs, Wis.: On April 6, 1862, the day Gen. Mitchell's brigade reached Shelbyville, Ky., he called for volunteers for a secret expedition. Four volunteered from the 2nd Ohio, seven from the 33rd Ohio, and nine from the 21st Ohio. They were put under the lead of J. J. Andrews, and accompanied by Wm. Campbell—these two men being citizens of Kentucky. On the evening of the 7th, the party, dressed in citizens' clothes, departed. Their orders were to proceed south to some point near Atlanta, capture a train, and returning, to destroy telegraph lines and railroad bridges, returning to our lines at Bridgeport. Dividing into twos and threes, they reached Chattanooga, and on the evening of April 11 took a train for Marietta, Ga., where they arrived about midnight.

The next morning they took the train north, and at Big Shanty, a station a few miles from Marietta, while the conductor, train men and other passengers were at breakfast, they seized the train and started north with the engine and three box cars. The train men followed for 20 miles on a flat car, pushing it up grade and riding down; then they reached a point where they got an engine and pursued more rapidly.

The raiders destroyed the telegraph, but did not make sure work of the bridges. They fired them, but the pursuers came up in time to put out the fire. Finally the pursuit got so hot they left the cars and fled to the woods. They were all captured, however. Andrews and Campbell and six of the men were hung as spies. The remaining prisoners broke jail and part of them reached our lines. Those recaptured were afterwards exchanged. The locomotive, "General," which they stole, is still in existence.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

Civil War Finances.

What was the name and date of the first paper money issued by the government after the outbreak of the civil war, the amount of the government's obligations before specie payments were suspended, and the national debt at the outbreak of the war?—G. T. K., Koleen, Ind.

On the first day of July, 1861, the national debt was 90 million dollars. The public debt reached its highest point on August 31, 1865, on which day it amounted to $2,845,907,626.

It had been the custom, when occasion required, for Congress to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, bearing interest. None of these were made legal tender, however, until the greenbacks, issued under the act of February 25, 1862. Some of these issues of Treasury notes, before the civil war, were receivable for dues to the government, and some were not; some were payable at a fixed date, both with or without interest; and some were fundable in United States bonds, either at any time or at a fixed date. The first issue was in 1812, and were all redeemed during 1814. Another issue was made in 1814, and not paid until 1820. A third issue was made by act of December 26, 1814. Another issue was made in 1815. Other issues were made in 1837, 1838, 1840 and 1843, amounting to 47 millions. In 1847 there was another issue. The next issue was under act of December 23, 1857, and about 20 millions of them were outstanding in 1860. Another issue was made early in 1861, and on March 2, just two days before Lincoln's inauguration, an act was passed authorizing the issue of 10 millions more of these notes.

The first issue of notes in the civil war was under the acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861. The first of these acts empowered the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow 250 million dollars, either in 20-year Treasury notes, with interest not exceeding 7 per cent, or in seven-thirty three-year Treasury notes; and to issue demand notes, bearing no interest, and receivable for public dues. Under these acts nearly 140 millions of seven-thirty notes were issued, and 60 millions of demand notes. These were the first Treasury notes issued in the civil war. None were legal tender.

The greenbacks, as said above, were issued under the act of February 25, 1862, and they were the first legal-tender Treasury notes ever issued by the United States government.

Black Horse Cavalry.

Editor Question Bureau: It is with great pleasure I accept your invitation to write more fully in regard to the question answered in a former letter, as there were several points there in I would like to explain more fully to numerous Blade readers, which I could not do in answering a direct question without taking too much space.

The Black Horse cavalry was organized soon after the states began to secede, for we read sketches in the papers about them occasionally, so it it became generally known throughout the country that there was such a regiment. Soon after the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, I read in a Chicago paper a graphic and detailed account of their conflict with the Zouaves, from a war correspondent who was himself an eye witness, which impressed me deeply. I did not even preserve this account, for I did not think I should ever need it, but I did expect to read it again in book form when some of the histories of the war were published.

I answered this question several years ago for The Blade readers, after a lapse of 30 years or more, entirely from memory, but I preserved this answer, but I did not even look this up in my late answer, so vivid is my memory in regard to the facts in this case. After I wrote this answer I made an extensive search to find if I could find some historical facts in this case, but it has been in vain. It is my firm belief that all is said that can be in regard to it.

We will refer again to the battle between the two regiments and see what the chance were to see it clearly and distinctly. If The Blade readers look for a moment at the formation of the Zouaves, they can see that when the charge was made, and they fired their first volley, they could not fire again (the cavalry being within the square) and to have done so would endanger the lives of their own men, and they had to rely wholly on the bayonet and side arms, therefore there was no smoke to speak of, and his view was clear and distinct, and with a field glass would be absolutely perfect.

What I meant by the excesses committed by the Zouaves was simply this: Ellsworth was a strict disciplinarian and demanded his men to be gentlemen in war as in peace, and he instructed them when in actual war to live off of the enemy, and they did so. If they wanted a fat pig, or bullock, a sheep, a few hams, eggs, or poultry, they went with sufficient force to take them in an orderly manner, but the southern people considered this a heinous and almast unpardonable offense, and its application in this case will be seen when I say that thousands of Blade readers will remember how persistently many of the Union generals guarded the personal and private property of the rebels in the early stages of the war.—J. L., Palatine, Ill.

Sinking of the Elbe.

Please give a description of the sinking of the Elbe, giving year, month and day, and how many were saved.—C. A., Grand Island, Neb.

On January 30, 1895, the steamer Elbe, of the German Lloyd line, was sunk in a collision with the British steamer Crathie, in the North sea. Out of her 355 passengers and crew, only 20 were saved, one a woman. The remainder were drowned and went to the bottom with her. We have no list of the passengers and could not spare space to print it if we had; neither would it be of sufficient interest. Remember, we aim only to answer questions that are of general interest.

The Ides of March.

Please tell us what you can of the ides of March. You know of Napoleon's warning, "Beware of the ides of March!" Does it consist of one day, or more than one?—E. B. W., Pansy, O.

Where do you get that remark concerning Napoleon? You are probably thinking of Shakespeare's line, "Beware the ides of March!" found in his play of Julius Caesar, act 1, scene 2.

No other nation ever had so queer a way of numbering the days of the month as had the Romans. The first day was called the kalends of that month; the 15th day of March, May, July and October, and the 13th day of the other months was called the ides of that month; and the nones were the ninth day before the ides. The other days of the month were numbered from the next succeeding kalends, nones or ides. Thus February 19 was called "the 11th before the kalends of March." Caesar was assassinated on the ides of March, or March 15, as we say.

Hearing Thunder.

How many miles can thunder be heard?—C. F. H., Madisonville, Tenn.

It depends entirely upon the intensity of the discharge of the lighting. All lightning flashes are not the same in this respect. The greater the volume of the discharge, the louder the crash, and the louder a noise, the further it can be heard.

Flint Arrow Heads.

I herewith send you an Indian arrow head. These heads or points are found in great numbers in western Kentucky, especially on the Tennessee river in Calloway county, where there is an Indian burying ground. These arrow heads are sometimes found six inches in length. Will you please inform us how the Indians shaped the hard flint, with no tools made of metal?—B. J. W., Water Valley, Ky.

The large heads, six inches or more long, were not for arrows, but for spears. The Bureau explained the method of making them less than a year ago. The flint of which they are made is found at a number of places in the United States. The writer has visited Flint Ridge, a few miles from Newark, Ohio, which was extensively worked by primitive man. There are acres of the hill covered with heaps of flint chips, left by the Indians. Digging down to the ledge of flint, a fire was built, and the rock heated. Water was dashed on it, which caused it to split into pieces. A piece was taken, and hammered. Flint breaks with a conchoidal fracture—like thick glass. The Indian took a piece suitable for an arrow head, shaped it rudely by breaking with a stone, and then used a pointed stick of hard wood. By exerting pressure with the point, small flakes will chip off; and this process was kept up until it was brought to the required shape. The arrow head you send is a very poor specimen. The Indian who made it was not a good workman.

The Moki Indians of the southwest—at least the older among them—still possess the art. Mr. Cushing, who spent a long time among the Mokis, investigating their language and customs, saw an old Indian make a neat arrow-head out of the thick bottom of a glass tumbler in this way.

The Scottish Kings.

Please give me the names of all the rulers of Scotland from the first (I believe, a queen) to Mary Stuart.—Henrietta, West Virginia.

The early accounts of the kings of Scotland are all fabulous. This list is carried back to the time of Alexander the Great. Of the list after Christ, historians differ as to names, dates, length of reigns and number of kings, until the death of Macbeth, when their real history begins. From thence the list is:

Year of accession—
1057—Malcolm III, son of Duncan.
1093—Donald VII, usurper.
1094—Duncan II, murdered.
1094—Donald VII, again: deposed.
1098—Edgar, Malcolm's son.
1107—Alexander I.
1124—David I.
1153—Malcolm IV.
1165—William the Lion.
1214—Alexander II.
1249—Alexander III.
1285—Margaret; died on her way from Norway.
—(Interregnum.)
1929—John Balliol.
—(Intearregnum.)
1306—Robert (Bruce) I.
1329—David (Bruce) II. Edward Balliol disputed the throne with him.
1332—David II again; a prisoner in England, 1346-57.
1371—Robert (Stuart) II.
1390—Robert ((John Stuart) III.
1406—James I.
1437—James II.
1460—James III.
1488—James IV.
1513—James V.
1542—Mary, Queen of Scots.
1567—James VI succeeded to English throne, and the kingdoms were united, 1603.

Our Mineral Products.

Please publish the total valuation of all metals produced in the United States during the year 1902.—Subscriber, National Military Home, O.

We have not the figures for the calendar year 1902. The value of the metals produced in 1901 was:

Aluminum	$ 2,288,000
Antimony	301,440
Copper	97,755,449
Ferromanganese	22,825,469
Ferromolybdenum	12,100
Gold	78,159,674
Pig iron	250,184,857
Iridium	311
Lead	24,114,272
Molybdenum	46,272
Nickel	4,534
Platinum	2,114
Quicksilver	1,288,857
Silver	36,576,900
Tungsten	51,800
Zinc	10,819,682
Total	$524,432,533

For immigration figures, address "Bureau of Immigration, Ellis Island, New York, N. Y."

The B'nai B'rith.

Will you please explain something of the society, the B'nai B'rith, giving the correct pronunciation of the title? A great deal is going on through the papers regarding the petition about to be presented to Russia, and as an educator of your readers we turn to you.—T. B. S. Madison, Kan.

The name B'nai B'rith is Hebrew, and means "Sons of the Covenant." It is pronounced Be-nay Be-rith, each word accented on the last syllable. It is the name of a Jewish fraternal society, founded in the United States some 50 years or more ago. At that time the old prejudice against Jews was strong, and they were generally excluded from fraternal societies. Hence they formed one of their own. It is a flourishing organization, and numbers in its membership the leading Jews of the country. It has a life insurance feature, like many other fraternal societies.

History as to Jesus.

Does any secular history, outside of the New Testament, mention the fact that such a man as Jesus came on earth?—G. A. H., Canaseraga, N. Y.

All that we know of the life of Jesus is embraced in the New Testament. No historical writer of the age in which he lived mentions him. This is not strange, for Palestine is a small country, of only about 6,000 square miles. The journeys of Christ were confined to the shores of the sea of Galilee, thence south to Jerusalem, and one trip into "the coasts of Tyre and Sidon.' From the most northerly point visited by him on the sea of Galilee to Jesusalem is 83 miles; from Nazareth to the nearest point on the sea-coast on which Tyre and Sidon are situated, is about 20 miles. Within this area his earthly life was bounded. The country at that time was an obscure province of the Roman empire, far removed from the great centers of learning and commerce. So it is not surprising that he was not known in life outside of the people with whom he came in contact.

Origin of Figures.

Please tell why 2 and 2 make 4, or where figures got their value, and oblige an old reader.—M. E. D., New England, West Virginia.

We are not sure of your meaning. Figures have no value in themselves; they are not numbers, but represent numbers. To say 2 and 2 are 4, is simply to indicate briefly that two objects, added to two more objects, make a total of four objects. The figures we use are generally called Arabic, but the Arabs did not invent them. They came originally from India. The Arabs adopted them, and the people of western Europe got them from the Arabs. If this does not answer what you wish to know, please make your question clearer.

Maxine Elliott.

Can you give me a sketch of the life and career, up to date, of Miss Maxine Elliott, the actress? I should particularly appreciate any information as to her religious views.—C. B. P., Clinton, N. Y.

Maxine Elliott is simply her stage name. She was born at Rockland, Me. Her father is at present the snare drummer in the band of the Fifteenth United States infantry. She made her stage debut with E. S. Willard in small parts; next played leading parts in Rose Coghlan's company; was under Augustin Daly's management; later starred with her husband, Nat C. Goodwin. As to her religious belief we know nothing. It is not proper to ask questions of that kind. It is now deemed an impertinence, from the fact that a person's religious views are a private matter, and no one else's business.

The Geological Survey.

Please explain what the United States geological survey is for. There are a number of persons encamped near where I live engaged in that work now. I have been a subscriber to The Blade for seven years, and could not along without it.—J. C. S., New Dale, W. Va.

The duties of the national geological survey are to examine the geological structure of the United States, our mineral resources, and the survey of forest reserves. It makes its reports every year. Your representative in congress can probably obtain for you a copy of the last annual report.

People in Debt.

Please give the per cent of the people that are in debt, and the per cent that are not, in the United States.—A. L. G., Ralph, W. Va.

There are no statistics on the subject and no way of getting them. You must remember there are two kinds of debt—one a feature of progress and prosperity; the other due to lack of business ability or to misfortune. The farmer who mortgages his land because he can not make a living belongs to the latter class. The business man who borrows money to increase his business, is an example of the former. A man in debt is not necessarily an object of sympathy, as you doubtless know.

The Alabama Award.

We are told the government distributed only nine millions of the fifteen and a half millions that England paid for the Alabama claim. Will you please tell us what was done with the remaining six and a half millions?—P. M., East Port, Mich.

All the claims of vessel owners and merchants for vessels and cargoes destroyed, were referred to the United States court of claims. Whenever that court decided on a claim it was paid by the government. We do not know that only nine millions were adjudicated and paid. Probably you heard that statement at the time the cases were passing through the court. It may have been true at that particular time, but, not true now. If the total of claims allowed did not amount to the entire award, the remainder would remain the property of the United States government, and be used for expenses, as all other money in the treasury is used.

It Will Not.

When a gun is held perpendicularly and fired into the air, will the ball return with the same speed that it left the gun. If not, what per cent less?—C. M., Ludlow Falls, O.

No, it will not. The speed of a ball fired from a gun is, of course, greatest at the moment it leaves the muzzle and grows progressively slower as it rises, owing to the pull of gravitation and the friction of the air. Finally it is stopped by these and immediately begins to fall, under the action of gravitation. When it reaches the earth it will not be falling at the speed with which it left the gun. The ratio has never been calculated, for it would be of no value to anyone

Civil Service Examinations.

What studies should one take up in order to pas sa civil service examination?—Subscriber, Bloomfield, Iowa.

That depends entirely upon what position you seek. We cannot undertake to give a list of the different kinds of positions and the preparation suitable for each. Nor is it in the province of the Bureau to answer such queries, because they are not of general interest. Of our 160,000 subscribers, it is not probable a dozen care one whit about the matter. The proper course is to address a letter of inquiry to "Hon. John T. Doyle, Secretary United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C."

Miscellaneous.

P. J. F., Guy's Mills, Pa.: We do not know.

J. E. R., Elk Rapids, Mich.: Such a plan is not practical.

J. M., Zanesville, O.: The heavy frost that killed crops in Ohio was in June, 1859.

B. F. J., Glenville, Ala.: See answer, "Vote of Three States," in Question Bureau of July 2.

J. J. R., Newtonia, Mo.: Such a list would be largely a matter of opinion, and therefore of no particular value.

U. M. H., Phoenix, Ore.: Address a letter of inquiry to "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Interior Department, Washington, D. C."

W. D., Hale, Mich.: We have not the figures. Read the editorial article on fourth page of this issue headed "New York Church Property."

J. G., Pluto, W. Va.: All that anyone knows of Cain is from what is told of him in the Bible. As it doesn't tell who Cain's wife was, there is no way of finding out.

J. D., Cicero, N. Y.: The Virginia Military institute is a school for boys and teaches military drill. Pupils pay for their tuition the same as at any other school. In the civil war the students took part in the battle of Newmarket, and many of them were killed.

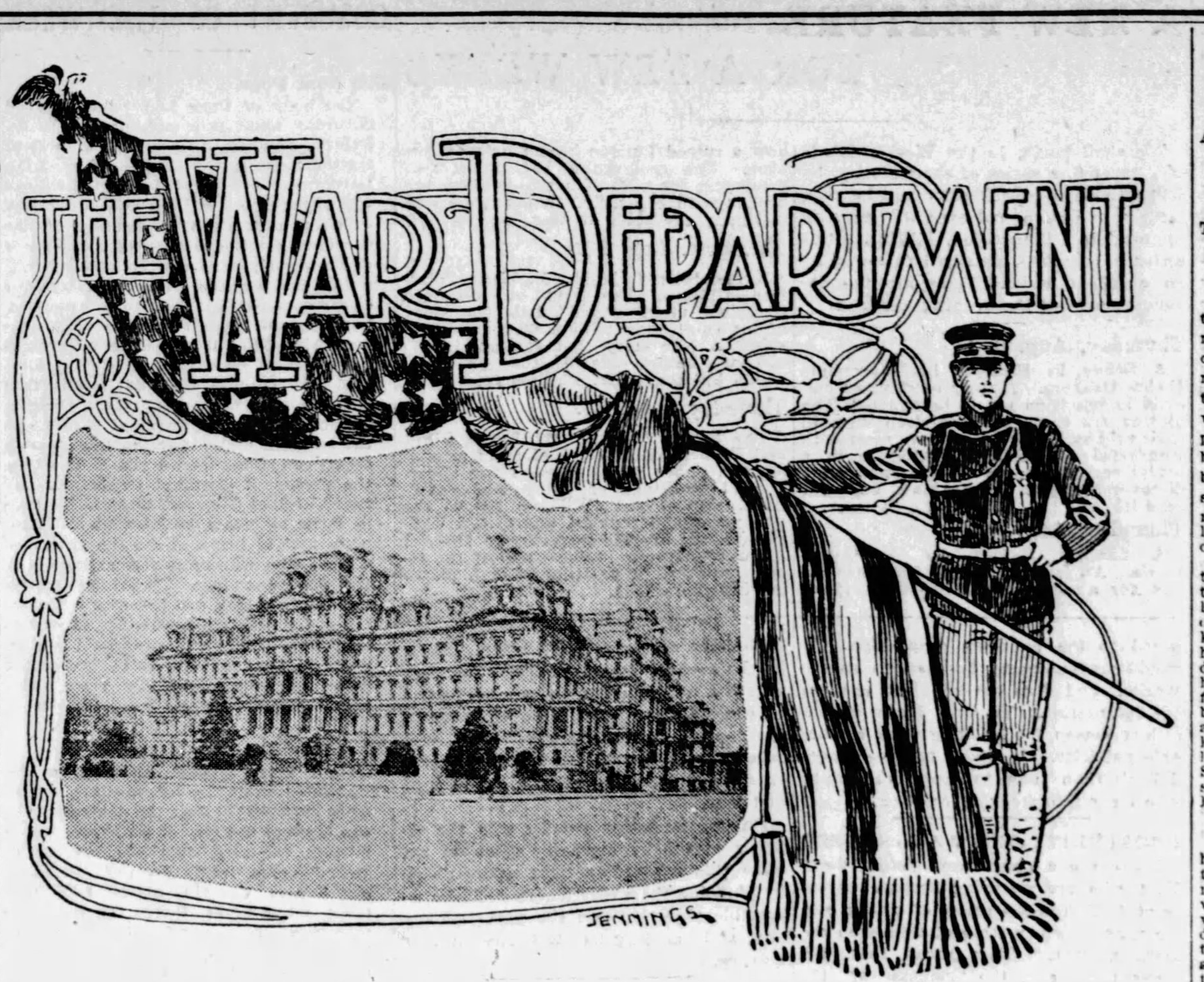
His Specialty.

Stranger—You have a fine farm here.

Farmer—Right yew air, stranger. I 'low as it be one o' the finest in these parts.

Stranger—What is your best-paying crop?

Farmer — Summer boarders.—Chicago News.



THE WAR DEPARTMENT

BY GEO. U. MARVIN.

The Blade Bureau,
1427 F St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1903.

Among the earliest branches of the executive portion of the government to be organized by a law of congress was the department of war. The act by which it was created was passed August 9, 1789, and immediately the distinguished General Benjamin Lincoln was appointed to take charge. This act establishing the department was broad in its generalizations, providing, "That there should be an executive department to be denominated the department of war, and that there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the secretary for the department of war, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or intrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeable to the Constitution, relative to military commissions, or to the land or naval forces, ships, or warlike stores of the United States, or to such other matters respecting military or naval affairs as the President of the United States shall assign to the said department, or relative to the granting of lands to persons entitled thereto for military services rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs; and furthermore, that the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time order or instruct."

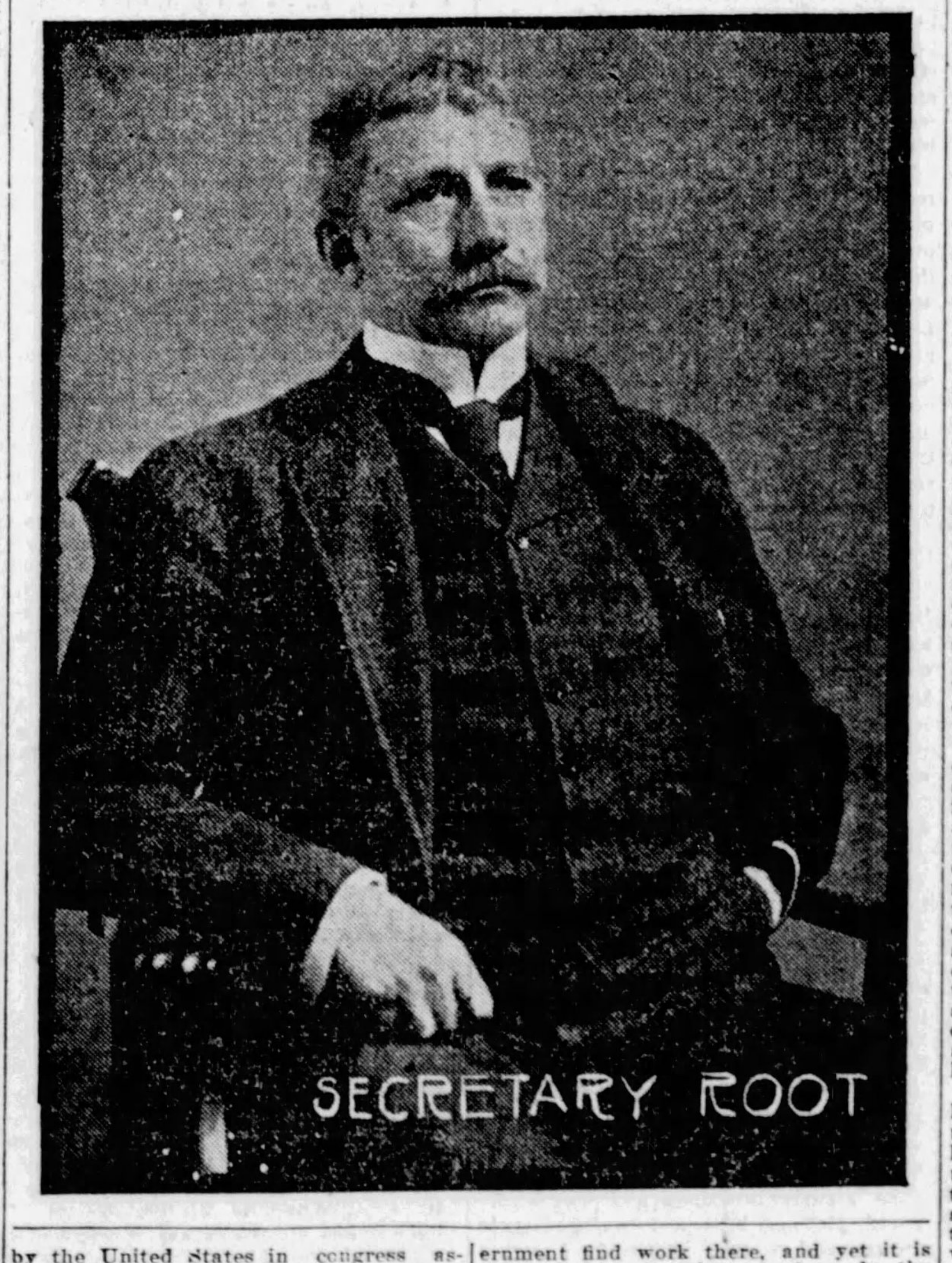
The act further provided that the secretary should, "forthwith after his appointment be entitled to have the custody and charge of all records, books and papers in the office of secretary for the department of war heretofore established by the United States in congress assembled. That is to say in the congress of the old confederation.

Under this act the department began work. To it was assigned control of: 1. All military commissions; 2. The land and naval forces, ships and warlike stores of the government; 3. All matters generally pertaining to military and naval affairs; 4. The distribution of 'bounty lands' to all soldiers and sailors entitled thereto; 5. Indian affairs; 6. And, generally, all such duties connected with these various affairs as might be assigned to the department by the Chief Magistrate.

The department was, therefore, almost equivalent in scope to the three executive department of war, navy and the interior as now constituted by law. No wonder, plain, blunt, old General Lincoln raised his hands, as he was told what he was expected to do, and exclaimed: "What, all this? You have given me enough work for two men. It is more than I can do." Nor is it to be marveled at that he soon after resigned and sought rest. General Henry Knox then became secretary, under appointment by President Washington, and it was he who put the department into full operation and laid down lines and rules of action which have since, in a general way, been followed. General Knox is, therefore, rightly called "The Father of the War Department."

An officer of the cabinet recently said that he knew of but one building in the United States less adapted to the work for which intended than the great structure occupied by the war department, together with the departments of the navy and state, and that was the remodeled White House. The architect of the latter was sitting by, and while he took the remark good naturedly, disagreed with the official, and declared his unbelief in that gentleman's ability to judge. But, however correct he may have been as to the state, war and navy department building, in some ways it commands respect and attention. There is no more pretentious structure in the city. It stands at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street, N. W., and covers more ground than any other building in the country, not excepting the capitol. Work on it was completed in 1879 at a cost of about $7,000,000. It is five stories high and built in the form of a rectangle with great open courts on the interior. The plan was designed by the noted architect A. B. Mullett, and is regarded as the crowning work of his life. If for no other reason, the very immensity of the structure gives it a grand appearance, and the visitor is impressed with this at first glance. Every day more than 2,000 employes of the government find work there, and yet it is not sufficient for the actual needs—the war department having branch offices in a number of surrounding buildings.

When the capitol was first moved to Washington there was a hurry and a scramble for places to house the different departments and the war took its chances with the others. It finally secured a private house owned by Joseph Hodgson and there it remained until 1801, when fire destroyed the structure and with it many of the valuable papers of the department. Then congress debated and quarreled a while and finally authorized the erection of a building for the exclusive use of the "Department of War." This was completed after a number of years and was occupied until the putting up of the present structure which covers the site of its predecessor. The former building was an unpretentious looking affair, made of common brick, painted drab and having, besides the basement, two stories and an attic. In front was a colonnade, ornamented with Corinthian pillars, painted white. Here for more than half a century the work of the department was done and from it two great wars were directed.



What does the secretary of war and

Secretary Root's Private Secretary.

what does the department of which he is the head do? Much of the work to which they were originally assigned has been taken away. The government has grown and the secretary can no longer give attention to affairs connected with the navy nor matters relating to internal workings of the country. The former has gone to the navy department and the latter to the department of the interior. At present the war department is a great organization the work of which covers exactly those things which the name implies. The secretary is at the head and performs such duties as are required by law or may be enjoined by the President concerning the military service. He is charged with the supervision of all estimates of appropriations for the expenses of the department, including the military establishment; of all purchases of army supplies; of all expenditures for the support, transportation and maintenance of the army, and of such expenditures of a civil nature as may be placed by congress under his direction.

But he has more to do. He is in charge of the United States Military Academy at West Point and of military education in the army, of the board of ordnance and fortification, of the various battlefield commissions, and of the publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion. He also has charge of all matters relating to national defense and seacoast fortifications, army ordnance, river and harbor improvements, the prevention of obstruction to navigation, and the establishment of harbor lines, and all plans and location of bridges authorized by congress to be constructed over the navigable waters of the United States require his approval.

Moreover he has charge of the establishment or abandonment of military posts, and of all matters relating to leases, revocable licenses, and all other privileges upon lands under control of the department. Altogether he is a busy and a hard worked man. He is in fact the real commander of the army, supervising its organization, equipment and movements. His actions are, of course, subject to the approval of the President as commander-in-chief, but he ranks above the general of the army. But he has, as he must have, his assistants. These are the assistant secretary of war, the chief clerk, the adjutant-general, the inpector-general, the quartermaster-general, the commissary-general of subsistance, the surgeon-general, the paymaster-general, the chief of engineers, the chief of ordnance, the judge advocate-general, the chief signal officer and the chief of record and pension office. Each of these has its sub-departments and each is charged with a most important branch of work.

It is a great and growing system, which yearly is growing greater, and the secretary of war today, as did General Lincoln, more than a hundred years ago, could well exclaim: "It is enough work for two men. It is more than I can do."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A SHEPHERD BOY'S SUMMONS

The International Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 2 Is, "Samuel Anoints David;" I Sam. 16:4-13.

When distinguished company comes to the village this lad was not even summoned. He was overlooked or disregarded as "only a boy." His older brothers rather despised him, which proved them to be despicable. He who will treat a boy with contempt is lacking in common prudence, for wrapped up in every small boy is that wonderful thing called Possibility. This particular boy who was so slightingly treated, happened to wear beneath his curly locks the head that ere long would most worthily bear Israel's crown.

Those stupid big brothers, and the none too wise village fathers, little dreamed that this lusty, singing youth out on the hillside minding the sheep was ordained of Jehovah to be the greatest ruler of the kingdom and the greatest ornament of his race save only one of his sons. Nor do we realize that somewhere today, perhaps down at the old swimming hole, or fishing by the old willows, or playing ball on a vacant lot, or off mooning among the fields and the woods, are the kings of tomorrow. They are none the less destined to rule because there is no Samuel to pour upon their heads the sacred oil of anointing as he did upon David's.

A Doomed King.

All this stir in the old town of Bethlehem was due to king Saul the rejected of the Lord. To outward seeming he was never more a king than now; never so victorious, never so royal, never so wealthy, never so powerful. Yet he was doomed. He knew and Samuel knew, that the sceptre must pass from Saul's head and family. Spiritual failure may exist in the midst of temporal prosperity. God often writes "pauper" upon the soul of many a man who can write his own name to a check for a fortune.

Samuel had quietly and without Saul's knowledge—for the latter had come to such a pass that he would even dare to raise his hand against God's prophet—gone forth to anoint a new king. He was a heavy-hearted messenger no doubt, for his sorrow over Saul's failure was genuine and deep. This was the second time that he had set out on such an errand. His office of kingmaker did not puff him up; it rather saddened him. But he accepted the duty as he was accustomed to accepting every one of God's commands, promptly and unquestioningly.

The Hills of Romance.

This time Samuel was sent to Bethlehem. Bethlehem—what thoughts the name must have evoked in this lover of Israel—thoughts of Rachel, of Caleb, and most of all of gentle Ruth, the sweet Moabitess gleaner who became the wife of Boaz, and thus the grandmother of Jesse, to whose household he was sent. All unwittingly he was in search of One who for a millenium would give fame to this little town, until Another should come out of Bethlehem, making its name one of history's precious words.

The aged prophet knew it not, and still less did this lad himself, that on those hills was a shepherd boy, thinking the "long, long thoughts" of youth, which later were to burst forth into the world's sweetest music. The care-free life of the tender of his father's flocks was a joy to this sturdy-limbed youth. Thus he was laying the rock foundation of health upon which all his later activities must be built. Here he was learning lessons of self-reliance and courage, for the good shepherd must often risk his life for his sheep. This was the school in which he was gaining familiarity with God's simple things—the old earth, the flowers of the field, the dumb creatures about him, the brilliant arch of the oriental sky, the hills of help, the sun coming forth from the East like a bridegroom and the starry firmament of night. Ah, who can tell what will be made of the experiences of the sensitive soul of a boy!

The Visit of the Romance.

To this end, Samuel was God's obedient messenger. If Saul had shared his spirit the tragedy of his rejection would have been averted. It was not in him to question God's commands; unknowing the end, he went forth with his horn of oil, leaving to Jehovah the pointing out of the person who was to receive it. His advent in Bethlehem created a sensation. Many consciences became keenly alive. As the boy who has committed the first serious offense feels that everybody he meets is looking at him, so the conscience-smitten villagers feared that the prophet—who doubtless traveled with an adequate retinue—came bringing a sentence of condemnation. "Comest thou peaceably?" was their anxious question. Great was their relief to hear him reply, "peaceably."

To divert Saul's suspicion from his true errand Samuel came ostensibly to offer a sacrifice to which the elders of Bethlehem, as well as Jesse and his sons, were invited. But ere the ceremony could proceed, Jesse's sons must be passed in review before the prophet, for a purpose which only the latter knew, although the people probably assumed that it was to set apart one of the sons for the schools of the prophets which Samuel had established.

Passing by the Giant.

It was a striking procession which the prophet reviewed—seven stalwart sons of a worthy father. The head of the line caught Samuel's eye; surely here was kingly timber in Eliab, the big and handsome. Samuel was only human, and because Eliab filled his eye he thought he must fill the bill. I once was in a church that was crowded to do honor to a dead statesman. The throng watched for the entrance of notables and the unknowing ones were so evidently impressed by a procession of large, handsome men in glittering uniforms that they did not notice two intelligent little men who slipped in behind them. Yet the men with the gold lace were nobodies, simply attendants upon a governor, while one of the unnoticed men was the chief justice of the United States, and the other Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the foremost actor of America.

The world is judging men by looks as Samuel did that day in Bethlehem, and like him, it is ever making mistakes. The pompous, well-tailored dunce gets more recognition from a crowd than an inconspicuous genius. Though an old man, the prophet was not superior to this misjudgment, and he would have anointed one of the seven big sons had Jehovah not stayed his hand.

A Text That Is Golden.

This lesson has one of the golden texts that really are the core of the teaching—"Man looketh on the outward appearance, but Jehovah looked on the heart." God sees a man as he is; not as he seems. The neighborhood's opinion does not alter his verdict. "What they say" does not affect what he thinks. He always takes a man's dimensions by inside measurement. As Dr. Maclaren says, "We judge motives from actions; God judges actions by motives. We can see only what a man does; God sees what he is."

This truth which hits at the heart of the present lesson is one to be pondered. The wise make it a governing principle of life

Choosing the Least and Last.

There was a glow at Jesse's heart as his seven strapping big sons passed before the prophet; in his pride he forgot the boy with the sheep. But David was called for, and at once there was a bustle of excitement. The sacrifice delayed for a boy! That was not the usual way, and it set all to wondering. When the lad arrived from his post of duty, flustered and surprised, it was seen that Eliab had no monopoly of the good looks of Jesse's family. Ruddy, fresh, beautiful, he stood before the man of God in modesty and some bewilderment. What next

"Arise, Anoint Him."

It was indicated to Samuel that upon the auburn locks of this young shepherd the oil of anointing was to be poured. Here stood a king, in posse, the greatest of Israel's rulers, one of history's immortals, and second only to "King David's greater Son." How interested the angels must have been. As for the surrounding crowd, it was agape, mystified.

God's equipment always accompanies his call and upon David descended the spirit of Jehovah that had departed from Saul. How much of the significance of the anointing David himself understood, at the time, we cannot be sure, but he knew himself set apart. Henceforth he was a man with a mission, and his common tasks must be done from an uncommon motive. So, the sacrifice over, he returned to his sheep. Anointed to be king by God he could well afford to wait and be faithful.

Scorcher.

Woman's Home Companion.

He—Spendthrift's got himself in hot water.

She—Playing with fire again?

He—Yes; two of his flames met last night.

BRIDEGROOM A GOOD ACTOR

"No, Henry," said the bride, "I want you to understand distinctly that I do not wish to be taken for a bride. I am going to act exactly as if I were an old married woman. So, dearest, do not think me cold and unloving if I treat you very practically when there is anybody by."

"I don't believe I can pass for an old married man," said Henry. "I am so fond of you that I am bound to show it. I am sure to betray myself."

"No, you mustn't. It's easy enough. And I insist that you behave just like all old married men do. Do you hear?"

"Well, darling, I'll try, but I know I shall not succeed."

On the first evening of their arrival at their hotel the bride retired and the groom fell in with a whist party, with whom he sat playing cards until 4 o'clock in the morning. His wife spent weary hours in weeping. At last he turned up and met his grief-stricken bride with the hilarious question: "Well, ain't I doing the old married man like a daisy?"

She never referred to the subject again, and everybody in future knew that they had just been married.—Chicago Journal.

THREE CURIOUS EPITAPHS

In a cemetery near Dublin the following words appear on a tombstone:

"Here lies John Hurley, whose father and mother died while on their way home from America. If they had lived they would have been buried here."

The following epitaph adorns the tomb of a gravedigger in the Taibach cemetery in the South of Wales:

"Hurrah, comrades, Parson is dead! If he had lived he would have buried all of us."

Here is another curious epitaph which was recently discovered. It marks the grave of an indefatigable smoker and contains only the following four words:

"My pipe is out."

Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press.

When a girl refuses to marry a duke it is because he refuses to ask her.

Probably if there were only a few men in the world women wouldn't have such objections to polygamy.

Why does a girl always want the lights turned down when she is going to let a man kiss her against her will?

When a girl is on a dark piazza with a man and coughs every now and then it is a sign to her mother not to come out there too suddenly.

If you argued with her a million years, you could never convince a woman that she was undressed as long as she had her stockings on.

A Hit.

"Oh, but you're wrong, dear," protested the bride of last year, "the throwing of rice and old shoes is not a mere superstition."

"Do you really think it does any good?" inquired the bride-to-be.

"Oh, yes. Originally my Tom had an insignificant little pug nose, but they threw old shoes at us on our wedding night, and now his nose is a lovely Roman."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Men.

Atchison Globe.

There is a difference in men. An Atchison man died several years ago, and four men are now doing his work, and not doing it very well.

Heavier Rails in Germany.

The German Reichstag has made an appropriation for heavier rails and ties for the Berlin-Zossen railway, upon which the widely advertised high-speed electrical trains failed a year ago because the track was too light.

PATENTS.

PATENTS: R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Patent Attys., Wash'n, D. C. Est. 1869. Examination free. Best hand book.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENT SECURED or Fee returned. FREE opinion as to patentability. Send for Guide Book and What to Invent, finest publications issued for free distribution. Patents secured by us advertised free in Patent Record. Sample Free. Evans, Wilkens & Co., 654 F St., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED.

Either Sex. No canvassing. No soliciting. No time from your regular occupation. No one will know you are my representative. No capital, outfit or experience needed. Easy, permanent, honorable and profitable work that can be done at home. Address J. W. KIDD, Key 7008 Ft. Wayne, Ind

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUNTING CASE GENTS OR LADIES SIZE

This ELEGANT Watch $3.75

Before you buy a watch cut this out and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. $3.75. Double hunting case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and stem set, fitted with a richly jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long Gold plated chain for Ladies or vest chain for Gents. If you consider it equal to any $35.00 GOLD FILLED WATCH Warranted 20 YEARS pay the express agent $3.75 and it is yours. Our 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Mention if you want Gents' or Ladies' size. Address H. FARBER & CO., B33, 23 Quincy St., CHICAGO.

LEARN TO HYPNOTIZE!

Instruction Free! You can become a Hypnotist in a few hours time without leaving your home. You can sway the minds of others, control friendship and affection, cure diseases and bad habits, gratify your ambitions and produce amusement by the hour. My mammoth Illustrated Lesson or Key to Hypnotism which I send free of charge and postage paid, will tell you all about this marvelous science. It contains hundreds of beautiful and artistic engravings, and shows you just what Hypnotism is and what it will accomplish. Send for it and learn to Hypnotize. Remember, this wonderful book costs you nothing. A postal card will bring it. If you mention this paper, I will also include a large package of other valuable, interesting and profusely illustrated literature, without charge. A chance of a lifetime. Write to-day. Address, PROF. L. A. HARRADEN, Jackson, Michigan.

MEDICAL.

LADIES Our Monthly Regulating Tablets never fail. Box FREE. H. FRIAR MED CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

WEAK MEN cured. Blade presp. No. 180. Suppositories for 1 month $1. Central Pharmacy Co., Lock Box 282, Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies: Our harmless Remedy relieves without fail delayed or suppressed menstruation. For free trial address Paris Chemical Co., Dept. 3, Milwaukee, Wis

LADIES When in need use our Never Failing Monthly Remedy; send for free trial. Olive Drug Co, 38 T Lewis blk, Buffalo

BED-WETTING CURED Sample free Dr. F. E. May, Box 157, Bloomington, Ill.

WOMEN! FREE INFORMATION to any lady of a never-failing, harmless monthly remedy. A simple home treatment Mrs. C. N. Morton, Sta. 8, Buffalo, N. Y.

DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by aid of Flashlights on Human Nature, on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 240 pages, illustrated, 25 cents; but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10 cents. Murray Hill Book Co., 129 East 28th Street, New York.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W.H.PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

CHILLS ILLS AND DOCTORS BILLS Painkiller PERRY DAVIS' CURES THEM ALL

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.............Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.......................Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 160,000

THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

There must be a number of gentlemen with political aspirations who are involved indirectly in the postal irregularities. They are still under cover, but fear mightily that they will be dragged into the lime-light of publicity. It is to their interests to confuse the issue, to stir up a dust that may conceal their connection with these shady transactions.

All this is evident from the crusade of abuse waged against Postmaster General Payne. The junta of newspaper men in Washington, whose papers seem to be the chosen channel for the defense of the accused, very early began a campaign against the head of the department. He was first charged with lack of zeal in the investigation, and this vein was worked until it developed into the story that Mr. Payne was to resign, that his resignation was expected, that he would be asked to resign. So insistent were these stories that at a cabinet meeting the statement was made that there is no thought on Mr. Payne's part of leaving the cabinet, and that the President does not wish him to do so.

Then the line of attack shifted. Now those same papers are complaining of the slowness of the investigation, and asserting that if the question were one of small thieves instead of great ones, the matter would have very promptly reached a focus. This, of course, covers the insinuation that the government is trying to shield somebody by protracting the investigation until acute public interest subsides, in order to the more easily allow the big fish to escape. That the inquiry should move slowly is inevitable. The men under fire are officials holding responsible positions. They knew when they went into these dubious ways the danger of exposure, and they covered their tracks with exceeding care. It is one thing to suspect an official of wrongdoing; but it is quite another thing to unearth the proofs that will convict, when every precaution has been taken to prevent that very thing by the accused themselves.

The investigation will go on, without fear or favor, no matter who may be involved. The people of the United States can rely upon Theodore Roosevelt to exhaust every means in the power of the government to get to the bottom, and to bring the wrong-doers to deserved punishment. The Democratic effort to make partisan capital out of the matter is doomed to ignominious failure. The rural free delivery service is the branch most deeply affected, and there is a strong effort making by some Democratic papers to have it appear that Mr. Machen has used his position as its head to aid the Republican party. The Rochester Post-Dispatch, referring to this, says:

> Could it have been proved, as was frequently asserted, that more non-paying routes had ben established in Republican states or in doubtful states that might become Republican, than in other states, the charge would not have been unreasonable. But as the investigation progressed, it was shown that in Democratic states no amount of Republican patronage could have placed in the Republican column. Mr. Machen had been lavish with his favors. The natural and just inference is that he was not so anxious to strengthen the Republican party as he was to strengthen himself with Democratic as well as Republican congressmen.

Mr. Machen was assistant postmaster of Toledo during the first Cleveland administration, under Mr. Lorenz, the Democratic postmaster. He has always been a Democrat—and a free trader of the Frank Hurd school. He went to Washington in Cleveland's second administration, and is one of those whose positions were shunted under the civil service rules by the stuffed prophet. These facts dispose effectually of the story that he has been trying to build up the Republican party through the rural free delivery service.

NEARLY A MILLION ALIENS.

The figures of immigration for the fiscal year ended on June 30 have been made up, and the total is 857,064—a considerably larger number than for any previous year. It is an increase of 32 per cent over the immigration for the fiscal year1902. This addition of well on to a million foreigners to our population every year is a very grave matter. Were the people of the same racial root-stock as the majority of native-born Americans, the matter would still be important; but when, as is now the case, the new-comers are of entirely undesirable material, largely composed of representatives of races whose civilization and habits of life and thought are utterly alien to our own, we certainly must agree that "immigration under existing conditions presents a most serious problem," as the commissioner general of immigration, Mr. Sargent, phrases it.

The dangers from this undesirable immigration would be much less if the new-comers went into the country, and devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits. But they settle in the cities. More than a quarter of the total number of immigrants in the fiscal year just closed came from Italy, including Sicily. These men are largely day laborers. They locate in the cities—the already congested centers of population. So long as times are good and business brisk, they find employment at manual labor. But when a change comes, as come it must, work will fall off; and then what will happen? On this point, Mr. Sargent speaks to the point: "No one can sit at his desk as I do and absorb the facts that are contained in the reports of our agents without appreciating the peril that threatens should hard times come to this country. I am not an alarmist, but when I see a hundred thousand ignorant foreigners coming into our great cities every year I think I can realize to some degree the danger that will come from their discontent and dissatisfaction when there are no wages to be earned."

This is a question which should have the earnest and immediate attention of Congress. It is even more important than currency legislation, or any of the topics which are awaiting the meeting of our national law-makers. We must put a stop to this ever-increasing flood of undesirable additions to our already too-heterogeneous population. We keep out the Chinese by stringent laws. The bulk of the European immigrants now coming are quite as dangerous in their way as are the Chinese after their manner.

LEO XIII, PONTIFF.

It is perhaps too early to assign to Joachim Pecci, better known as Leo XIII, his final position among the great men of the time in which he lived. It has been said in Europe that he was one of the three greatest statesmen of the nineteenth century—the other places being assigned to Gladstone and Bismarck. Perhaps the verdict of posterity will pay higher tribute to the manner in which he met, as Pope, the new ideas of the age, than to any other phase of his varied character as statesman, churchman and pontiff.

The life of Leo spanned a period which has been marked by a greater advance in positive knowledge than any other epoch in human history. Modern science has really been created in the years since his birth. In the quarter-century of his pontificate he had to meet the new questions which necessarily arose in what may be termed the conflict of science with dogma, and his consummate statesmanship was proved by the manner in which he adapted the attitude of the church of which he was the head to the newer ideas. His change in attitude within a quarter of a century is clearly seen by comparing his views, as set forth in an encyclical issued when he began his pontificate, with his later acts and utterances.

That document was regarded by the world as a declaration against modern progress. It asserted that socialism, communism and nihilism were the evil fruits of the Reformation and upheld the old standards of the church. Naturally he was looked upon as a reactionary, endeavoring to insist upon a status which passed forever with the revival of learning. This uncompromising attitude was abandoned—whether as a matter of conviction or simply for reasons of statecraft, we may not presume to judge. In his encyclical of February 16, 1892, he showed his profound political wisdom in this utterance: "When the new governments that represent this immutable power are constituted, recognition of them is not only permissible but required and even necessitated by the demands of the social welfare by which they are created and maintained."

In the long struggle of the Roman church with Germany, Pope Leo more than held his own. In France he failed to accomplish what he desired—not from the opposition of the government of the republic, but because of the stubborn persistence of the clergy of his own church in refusing to take the attitude he desired. Hence his effort to reconcile the church and the republic came to naught. In Italy, he continued the policy of his predecessor, Pius IX, in recluding himself in the Vatican, and refusing to recognize the absorption of the temporal power of the church by the kingdom of Italy. This attitude of protest, it may be remarked, has in no wise weakened the stability of the kingdom nor of the reigning house.

The highest tribute that could be paid the personal character and the statesmanship of Leo is the fact that no Pope since the Reformation ever secured, to anything like so great a degree, the respect and liking of the great non-Catholic Christian world. Under his pontificate, the Roman church has gained in legitimate influence, all over the Christian world, and notably with Protestant peoples. And it may be noted as an important fact that the loss of temporal power has had the effect of increasing the spiritual power of the Pope. It has not diminished the influence of the Vatican in the affairs of the nations. Whether the church will realize this and act upon it, remains to be seen.

THE CAGAYAN ISLANDS.

There has been a great deal of ignorant talk in the press on both sides of the Atlantic, over the ownership of some islands off the coast of Borneo. The English newspapers should keep in touch with events as they happen. The islands in question constitute the Cagayan group, an outlying part of the Sulu archipelago. Under the treaty of Paris, by which we acquired the Philippines, there was some doubt whether these islands were really ceded to us by Spain; so a separate treaty was made, by which we obtained a clear title, for which we paid $100,000. Some little time ago, Rear Admiral Evans sent the Albany to visit the group, and raise the American flag. Had our English friends noted the making of this treaty, they would not be now inquiring about the matter.

CORPORATION PUBLICITY.

The Wall Street Journal is a daily newspaper devoted to financial affairs, and especially to matters pertaining to the stock market. In a recent number it considered editorially the question whether publicity as to the affairs of corporations would be beneficial to the public, and a protection against unwise investments. The Journal, after a very careful discussion, arrives at the sound conclusion that such publicity is a general benefit in the long run. Naturally the men who are promoting unsound schemes to lure the unwary into investment are bitterly opposed to taking the public at large into their confidence. They know that it would spoil the promotion of all such schemes. But on the other hand, the effect would be to strengthen the market for the securities of sound companies, managed on true business principles.

But the men who devote themselves to stock speculation do not want publicity regarding the affairs of the companies in whose stocks they deal. It would largely promote stability of values. Their chance of making money lies in fluctuations of stock prices. They care little whether prices go up or down. All they want is an "inside tip" as to the matter, so that they can buy or sell, as the case may be, before the matter becomes public. That is why they are bitterly opposed to the publicity proposition. It would prevent many fluctuations on the market, and thus cut off their chances for speculation. To us it seems an excellent reason for insisting upon reasonable publicity. It would be much more difficult than now to shear the lambs who stray into stock speculation.

A NEW FEATURE FOR A FEW WEEKS

We shall begin, in the Weekly Blade of August 6, a series of short stories, by famous authors. Each story will be complete in one issue, and each will have an appropriate illustration. When this series is complete, we shall follow it by an excellent serial. Here are the announcements of the opening numbers:

Thursday, Aug. 6.

A Study in Piracy, by Josephine Dodge Daskam. A story of children and child imagination not to be equaled. The pirates are three little children who, in their raid on a neighbor's barn, meet with wonderful adventures, participate in a burial service over a tramp whom they discover asleep in the haymow, and—but read it!

Thursday, Aug. 13.

A Shadow Before. By A. Conan Doyle. An Irish horse sale furnishes the plot for a cleverly worked-out story of how a ruined London broker gains a fortune. The remarkable bidding of two foreigners for a lot of horses inspires the broker with the belief that France and Germany are going to war.

Thursday, Aug. 20.

A Red-Haired Cupid. B. Henry Wallace Phillips. The best of the Red Saunders tales. "Red" tells the story of his connection with a western courtship. A love story that abounds in the cowboy humor—one of the collection which has made Mr. Phillips famous.

Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Prison Demon. By Josiah Flynt and Francis Walton. A story of criminals and police which exposes the underhanded workings of police and detectives. Mr. Flynt (Willard) knows the under-world thoroughly, and to Mr. Walton (in real life the secretary to District Attorney Jerome) is due much of the recent exposure of grafting in high places in New York City.

PROSPERITY AND WALL STREET

There are a good many people down East who are worrying because of the great decline in the prices of stocks, and the unsatisfactory state of things on the stock market. They recall that, not many years ago, the business of the country responded quickly to the conditions prevailing in Wall street, and they seem to think this the natural and inevitable condition of things.

The whole thing reminds one of Lord Dundreary's famed conundrum: "Why does a dog waggle his tail?" The answer will be remembered by all who ever saw the old play, Our American Cousin: "Because the dog is bigger than the tail. If the tail were bigger than the dog, the tail would waggle the dog."

Time was when Wall street was the dog and the remainder of the country's business was its caudal appendage. Therefore the tail waggled whenever Wall street caused it to do so. The tail has, however, grown bigger than the dog, and the contortions of the latter, which are caused by dyspepsia resulting from "undigested securities," affect it not one whit.

J. J. Hill, the energetic and breezy president of the Great Northern railway, has just returned to St. Paul from an outing in the East, and he is still cheerily optimistic, after having noted conditions in Wall street at short range. He says the people of the great Northwest are not worrying about doings in Wall street. They are too busy harvesting the record breaking crops, getting out lumber and developing the mining interests which have added so much to the wealth of that section of the country.

It is rather novel, one must admit, to see the people of the country showing so little concern over Wall street manipulations. The bulls and bears have been having an exciting set-to in that arena, but the public refuse to become panic-stricken. There is too much legitimate business in the way of industry and commerce to engage their attention, and the antics in Wall street are ignored. Stocks may go up or down—and just now, for a time, they have been seeking the bottom at a lively rate—but trade moves on steadily and prosperously. No better evidence could be given of healthy soundness in the prevailing conditions; and it means a continuance of the prosperity which has blessed us for some years.

The tail has grown too big for the dog to waggle. Speculation in stocks is no longer a potent factor in business conditions. The enormous development of the country has taken capital into legitimate channels, which offer safer and more profitable investment than the turbulent arena of stock manipulation. Sound business enterprises find plenty of money, while the stock speculators find it hard to borrow.

NEW YORK CHURCH PROPERTY

The taxation of church property will become, some day in the future, an issue in this country. An investigation of the amount of such property, exempt from taxation, in the borough of Manhattan, which is New York city, excluding every portion of the city outside of Manhattan, island—shows its aggregate value to be $150,173,700. This is an enormous amount of property, participating in all the benefits for which money raised by taxation is expended, yet paying nothing therefor

The distribution of this property among the different sects is interesting. All the Protestant churches, taken together, owns $82,521,000 worth of it, of which the Protestant Episcopal church owns $44,303,500. This is accounted for by the heavy holdings of Trinity church. The Roman Catholics own $33,166,600, the Hebrew congregations $11,339,500, the Christian Scientists $667,000, and those unclassified $1,512,000. The churches own educational institutions, hospitals, "homes," etc., to the aggregate of $20,967,600.

The property exempt in the borough of Manhattan is about one twenty-seventh of the entire taxable property. The aggregate of such untaxed property in the United States is enormous. There is really no valid reason that any kind of property in this country should be untaxed, except that which belongs to the United States, the state, the county or the city. Taxing such property would be simply taking the amount of tax out of the treasury and putting it back again.

A FALSE BEACON.

Readers of sea tales are familiar with stories of wreckers luring vessels upon the rocks by means of lights, which the sailors mistook for lighthouses. No doubt that villainous plan of wholesale murder and robbery has really been used. But it strikes one with surprise to find that there is a false beacon on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and that a vessel was in imminent peril because her master mistook it for a lighthouse.

This is a burning gas well, about six miles to the westward of Ashtabula. It has been burning for years, and the flame seen over miles of water in a haze, strikingly resembles a lighthouse lamp. When the wind is from the south, the smoke is blown over the light at intervals, which gives it much the appearance of the flash light at Ashtabula harbor. Early in the present month of July, the captain of a freighter made this mistake and was saved only through the vigilance of the captain of the steamer Venus, who noted that the freighter was headed for shore, and blew his danger signal loud and long.

But we landsmen wonder why the officials of the hydrographic office do not have this misleading light extinguished by plugging the well. There could be no possible objection on the part of any one; and as long as it burns it is a menace.

UNFULFILLED PROPHECIES.

At one time during his last illness, Pope Leo expressed the belief that he would die on the feast day of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, to whom he had always fervently prayed. Had his decease happened upon that day, his words would have been deemed prophetic by millions of people, and there would have been a sudden increase of prayers of the faithful to the Madonna of Mount Carmel, despite the fact that the Pope did not assume to be uttering a prophecy.

But the feast day came and passed, leaving Leo still among the living. No one believes that his words were a prophecy. It is only one of a vast number of illustrations, constantly occurring, of a coincidence being accepted as the fulfillment of a prophecy or of a forecast. A common instance is that of the weather prophets. If the prediction happens to be verified, people remember it; but they do not seem to remember the times without numbr that the weather prophets' forecasts were utterly falsified. Verily we may exclaim with Puck, "What fools these mortals be!"

CREATING LIFE.

If the press telegrams are correct, a very important forward step in biological research has been accomplished by Dr. Charles W. Littlefield, of Alexandria, Indiana. With common salt, distilled water, alcohol and aqua ammonia, in an air-tight receptacle, Dr. Littlefield, within 90 minutes, to quote the telegraphic report, "declared and proved that he had created life in the form of thousands of atoms or animated substances similar to well-developed germs of life and trilobites."

This is a matter on which it is well to reserve judgment. No non-scientific person is well enough informed on the matter to express an intelligent opinion, and the scientific world will neither accept nor reject the alleged discovery until Dr. Littlefield has minutely described his process, and his experiments have been repeated time and again, under varying conditions. There is nothing impossible in his assertions; and the proof of their truth can only come through successful repetition, by other investigators under test conditions.

TESLA IS AT WORK.

Nicola Tesla, the electrician, seems to have learned a lesson. A few years ago, he talked freely about his experiments and the results which he was trying to reach. The yellow press exploited him to the fullest extent. But as the results which were glibly stated by these reporters as practically achieved did not materialize, Tesla came in for a great deal of public criticism as a dabbler and pretender. This was as unjust as the "yellow" exploitations had been misleading.

Tesla is hard at work at his place near Wardencliff, Long Island. He has erected a tall, slender tower, with a number of poles surrounding it. Night after night he sends up from this point brilliant and fantastic electric discharges into the sky. He refuses to make any explanation, except that he is experimenting in telegraphy and telephony. So his neighbors sit on their verandas these summer evenings and watch the wierd play of blue and white electric flashes and waves, without knowing what they mean. Tesla has learned wisdom, and his present course is commendable. Experimental work, especially along scientific lines, is always slow, and it is profitless to exploit the inevitable failures. When success comes, we shall hear authoritatively from Mr. Tesla.

MORE MYTHICAL MILLIONS.

The Philadelphia North American has done good service for a whole lot of Whitakers who have been led to believe that they had an interest in an alleged estate of $200,000,000. According to the claims the Bank of England held this amount in its vaults subject to payment as soon as the identity of the heirs could be established.

The Philadelphia paper placed itself in communication with the Bank of England and was informed that no such estate existed, so far as the bank officials knew, and that no such sum of money was awaiting the pleasure of the Whitaker heirs.

This is an illustration of a hundred similar cases. Shyster lawyers work on the characteristic cupidity of the human race and wring many a dollar from the poor in prosecution of claims that have no more foundation in fact than the Whitaker case. And it is the duty of newspapers in every community to expose these frauds.

The barley crop is below the average of the last ten years, and the hop crop is very short; but the output of beer will not be curtained, it is safe to say, by any shortage of these, which are supposed popularly to be necessary ingredients.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

The Next Pope.

The body of Pope Leo was interred Saturday night in a sarcophagus in St. Peter's, pending its removal to a final resting place in the Church of St. John Lateran. Members of the Sacred college will probably enter their cells tomorrow evening, and the first meeting of the Conclave for the election of a successor to the dead pontiff will be held on Saturday. Speculations as to the intentions of the cardinals continue to be broached, but none of them need be taken too seriously. Thus it is said that Cardinal Rampolla, if he cannot be elected himself, will support Cardinal Gotti; that the opposing faction, Cardinal Oreglia, Cardinal Vanutelli, Cardinal Satolli and the rest will unite, if Rampolli's election seems probable, upon a "dark horse" in the person of Cardinal Capecetro; and that Cardinal Gibbons has used his time in Paris to create antagonism to Rampolla and to bring about the choice of a pope who will name fewer Italians to the Sacred college. These are among the things which are important if true, but are probably not true. Entirely aside from any question of propriety, pulling wires in advance is a futile proceeding when the voting must take place under conditions of absolute independence.

Mt. Pelee Again.

Mont Pelee is now showing a remarkable exhibition of volcanic action, more remarkable than the destruction at one blast of the city of St. Pierre was a greater calamity than the burying of Herculaneum and Pompeii. In that eruption of Vesuvius about 2,000 perished, while in St. Pierre the survivors were few. This year Mont Pelee is lifting into the sky above its water cone a gigantic obelisk. As recently observed by Prof. Angelo Heilprin and described in the Philadelphia Press, the obelisk now reaches a height of 840 feet above the summit of the cone. At the base this obelisk is about 300 feet thick. The matter forming this gigantic column seems to be pressed up by tremendous force through an opening, the sides cooling and sustaining the superincumbent weight. On four days preceding June 17 the obelisk rose 21 feet. The tower seems to be hollow, as steam has been seen issuing from the summit.

The Cuban Congress.

The Cuban Congress adjourned without ratifying the permanent treaty embodying the provisions of the Platt amendment. A report in favor of ratification had been prepared, but not in time to be acted upon before adjournment, and the leaders of the senate informed the President that they had reached the agreement that there was no need for attempting to force the ratification through at the end of the session, for the reason that its provisions were already part of the constitution, and therefore as effective as if the treaty embodying them were ratified. Before adjournment the senate ratified the postal treaty with the United States, and an act was passed providing for the adhesion of the republic to the Universal Postal Union. The congress at Havana has been in session, barring recesses, since the inauguration of the new government in May of last year, but its sittings have been brief until quite recently, and many times during the long session a quorum was lacking. As a result most of the measures enacted were passed during the last month, and a number of bills of importance have gone over to the next session. The question of Cuban reciprocity is to have the right of way at the coming extra session at Washington, where a joint resolution to make the provisions of the reciprocity treaty effective will be adopted.

Japan and Russia.

Signs have not been wanting of growing uneasiness on the part of Japan on account of the delay of Russia in evacuating Manchuria. There are impatient people in Japan, doubtless, who give the tone to a portion of the press there, and it is not strange that there should have been, as there have been lately, rumors of a bellicose character from the far east. It is probable, however, that these have been too seriously regarded in some quarters, at least as far as the immediate present is concerned. It is probable that the attitude of the home government is accurately set forth in a statement made by an official of the Japanese legation in London to an Associated Press representative yesterday. He said, in effect, that the talk of war between Russia and Japan was an invention, and that Japan had not the least intention of taking that course. She simply proposes to wait and maintain her attitude of watchfulness, at least for the present. Whether another attitude may be required by conditions existing in October is another question, and one which can wait.

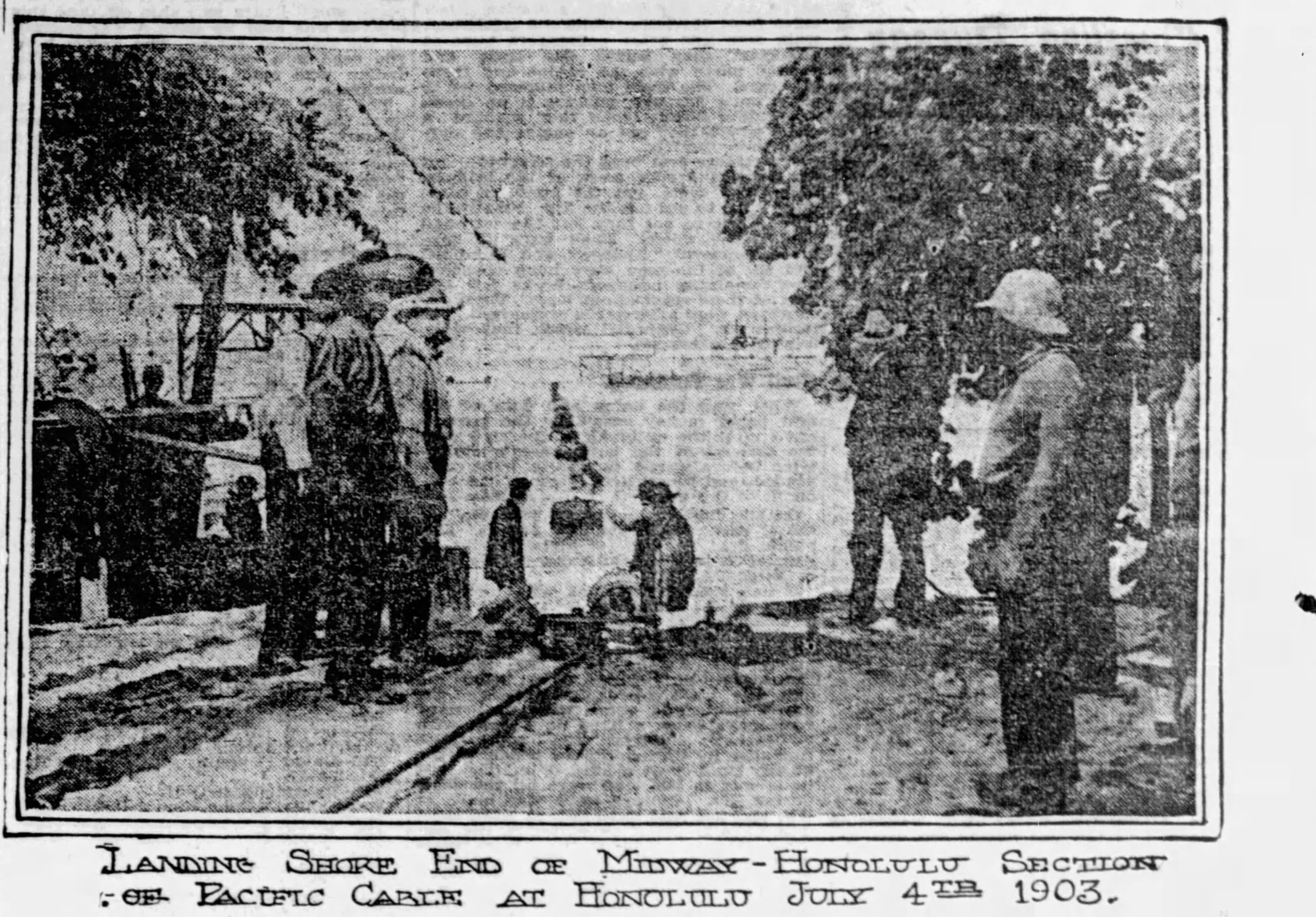
Food Preservatives.

Another effort is to be made to secure the passage of a national pure food law, according to the statement made by the chairman of the National Association of Dairy and Food Commissioners, which met at St. Paul last week. Interest was lent to the proceedings of the convention by a statement by Prof. Wiley, of the department of agriculture, regarding the experiments made with chemically prepared foods in the feeding of a selected class of young men. His general conclusions are that foods may be preserved for a reasonable length of time in most circumstances without resorting to any chemical preservative, or added preservative of any kind, and that simple sterilization, which can be applied to most foods, is the most effective and least objectionable of all forms of food preservation. There may, he admits, be occasions of emergency or exigency in which the use of a chemical preservative is rendered imperative, and the eating for a brief period of food containing any of the principal preservatives in common use would not seriously endanger health. It may be, Prof. Wiley adds, a wise policy not to inaugurate absolute prohibition of all preservatives, but the marking of packages of food containing them should be rigidly insisted upon.

The Philippine Currency.

The act providing a monetary system for the Philippine Islands authorized a total loan of $10,000,000 if the same should be found necessary to maintain the gold standard in the islands. One loan of $3,000,000 was made to provide for the purchase of silver bullion to coin the first 5,000,000 pesos. This loan proved to be a successful and profitable measure. It is now proposed to issue another loan of $3,000,000 for the purpose of establishing a gold reserve to support the new silver currency, and neutralize any efforts that may be made to discredit it when it is declared a legal tender. The certificates to be issued will be available for deposit with the United States treasury to secure deposits of public money, as was the case with the certificates issued under the first loan, and a like successful result is expected by the financial authorities at Washington.

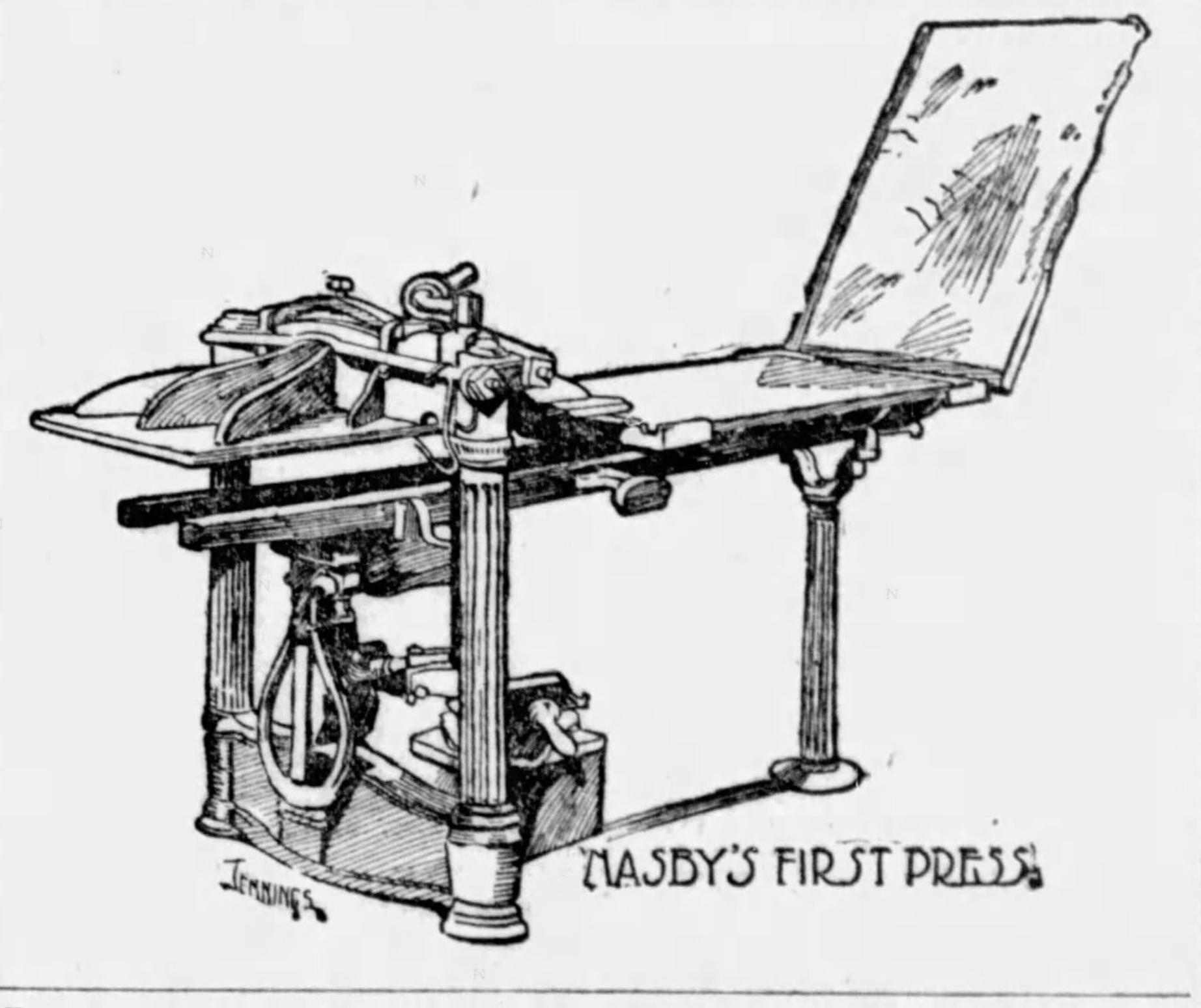
Completing the Great Pacific Cable.



Landing Shore End of Midway-Honolulu Section of Pacific Cable at Honolulu July 4th 1903.

THE PRESS THAT PRINTED THE FIRST NASBY LETTERS.

In the composing room of The Jeffersonian office at Findlay, there stands an old Washington hand press that has a history. Upon its bed was first printed the celebrated Nasby Letters that made the late D. R. Locke famous.



This press is nearly one hundred years old and it had really been in use a half century when purchased by Mr. Locke. It now serves the purpose of a proof press, and does fairly good work. During the last years of Mr. Locke's life he seldom visited Findlay without calling at the office and climbing the stairway to look upon the instrument of his early newspaper office.

It was during the late 50's or the early 60's that Mr. Locke began the publication of his "Confidrit X-Road" letters, and it was not long until they attracted national attention. The people of Findlay enjoyed them fully as much, or more, than did any other people in the land, and the characters in the letters are said to have been "taken from life" among certain well known citizens of that period.

The writer of the letters was very popular at Findlay, and his admirers were not slow at giving him pointers or suggestions from week to week as some new subject was open for comment. The main street of Findlay, which was a quaint old village at that time, used to resound with hearty guffaws after each letter appeared, and groups of men would be gathered around store boxes on corners, while one of their number would read aloud for the edification of the others.

The famous old press is today occasionally visited by strangers who view with looks of reverence the antiquated bit of machinery that assisted in giving the world column after column of caustic wit that contributed, in its way, as much toward the emancipation of the slaves as did the Uncle Tom's Cabin of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

THE NEW COUNTESS DE LA CHESNEYE

PHOTO BY ELMER CHICKERING BOSTON.

New York, July 25.—Friends of the beautiful young woman, daughter of Hadford B. Kirk, a New York millionaire, were surprised to learn that she had become a countess by marrying, at Wheeling, W. Va., Count Paul Martel de la Chesneye. The wedding took place quietly in the Virginia capital because of the serious illness of the bride's father, who, though he has often expressed his opinion that marriage between American women and foreign noblemen were distasteful to him, and ought not to be encouraged, consented to his daughter's uniting with the count. This is the second venture on the matrimonial sea of both the count and his wife. On Christmas day, 1901, Miss Kirk, after a short courtship, was married in New York to William McK. Barbour, a wealthy mine owner whom she had met while on a hunting trip with a party in Colorado Springs. Their happiness was brief. In June, 1902, she secured a divorce and after spending a brief time in this city went abroad.

It was while he was in Colorado Springs that Miss Kirk met Count Chesneye, who married two years ago Miss Madeline Leslie Desmonda, a society girl of Colorado Springs. She secured a divorce from him less than a year ago.

Count Paul Martel de la Chesneye is several years older than his wife and is a good looking man of blonde type. He has been in this country three years, and speaks English fluently without accent. He is the head of his house, but announces that he intends to become an American citizen. His family seat is in Rouen. They will live in Philadelphia where the count is going into business with a publishing house.

William Turnour Poulett's claim to the earldom of Poulette is thrown out by the committee on privileges of the house of lords.

Treaty between United States and Denmark for purchase of Danish West Indies has expired, and it is not probable that new one will be entered into.

Current Events.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra greeted with vociferous cheering wherever they appear in Dublin.

Prohibition makes big gains in south, statistics showing New York has more saloons than all states in Dixie.

General Cassius M. Clay, noted Kentucky abolitionist and picturesque character, died at White Hall, aged 96 years.

Nephew and namesake of Senator Cullom is arrested at Phoenix, Ariz., charged with irregularities while in the internal revenue service.

Norcross Brothers company, of Worcester, Mass., largest contracting and building concern in New England, is placed in hands of receivers.

Unionists in government printing office delay action in case of Assistant Foreman Miller pending appeal to President, and strike may be averted.

Charles Liard, 16 years old, shot to death at Knoxville, Ia., by his father because he refused to get up when called; murderer committed suicide later.

Frank J. La Boundle, Buffalo, N. Y., clerk under arrest for alleged embezzlement, received $62.50 monthly salary, while his promotions totaled $500,000.

Shamrock III had steel gaff bent in encounter with waves. Reliance and Columbia spend two hours aground off Massachusetts coast, but former beats the Constitution.

When the remaining United States troops leave Havana they will be escorted by a Cuban detachment and congratulated by President Palma on their exemplary conduct.

Disclosure of extortion by New York labor unions expected during trial of Lawrence Murphy, former Stonecutters' union treasurer; $200,000 alleged paid in one year to prevent strikes.

Consent by Philadelphia city council to further junkets for old liberty bell will be met by petition for injunction on behalf of John Wiltbank heirs, who claim it is theirs in part payment for debt.

Charles Hedges, superintendent of postoffice department free delivery, removed for alleged falsifying of diary and loaning his traveling commission; oath declared taken to imaginary tours to secure $4 per diem.

Benjamin L. Farjeon, the noted novelist and son-in-law of Joseph Jefferson, died at Hampstead, England.

In a race for a special cup the Reliance gives the Columbia the worst beating she has yet received.

Decline of Chicago river commerce blamed by Colonel Ernst, army engineer, to tunnels and other obstructions.

Visit of French legislators to London may result in an arbitration agreement independent of The Hague court.

Postoffice department investigating the purchase of time clocks, the contract for which was so irregular as to invite inspection.

Eastern railroads threatened with car shortage because of immense west bound tonnage; congestion worse than last year's predicted for next fall.

D. J. Kelley, in interview at Niagara, Ont., declared he gave $1,000 check to former Lieutenant Governor Lee, of Missouri, to stop latter's begging; Kelley under indictment.

Hundreds of college men, lured to Kansas by the hope of finding profitable employment in the harvest fields, fail to find work, and are stranded and looked upon as tramps.

Grover Cleveland, in magazine article on labor troubles, predicts public sentiment will compel arbitration of labor disputes, and American common sense will prevent serious trouble.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra's court in St. Patrick's hall, Dublin, attended by more representative Irish nobility and citizens than entered the castle in years; Irish guards present.

Japanese stirred by Russia's hold on Manchuria to point where fighting is believed better than loss of Korea; stores accumulated by Japan and purchase of ships negotiated; Russia must retreat or fight.

No white man can understand negro's real character, according to view of southern people familiar with them; his race in childhood stage, and most enlightened members are but few generations from barbarism.

Stories of blackmailing by union labor representatives told by contractors and employers at trial of Lawrence Murphy, labor union secretary, at New York; list showing over $2,000,000 extortions offered by builder.

Uniform currency system for China on gold basis with silver circulation, agreed to by American, Mexican and German commissioners at Berlin; regularity of silver purchases believed a remedy for violent fluctuations.

Approach of conclave for election of new pope shows cardinals to be divided into almost equal parties.

On Friday Shamrock III beat Shamrock I over 29-mile course with margin of 20 minutes and 40 seconds.

One hundred and twenty-five convicts in prison in Dade county, Ga., in mutiny and threaten to wreck place.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra visit a number of public institutions in Dublin and are enthusiastically received everywhere.

Dr. Charles W. Littlefield of Alexandria, Ind., said to have created life in the form of animate atoms from simple chemicals.

In the capture of Ciudad Bolivar by the Venezuelan forces over 1,500 men were killed or wounded on both sides. The capture was due to treachery.

Warlike attitude of Japan subject of serious attention in St. Petersburg, where it is asserted that war will not be the result of Russian initiative.

Success of plan for interchangeable mileage tickets is seriously threatened by differences of opinion between passenger officials of the western roads.

Mrs. Anna Bailey and Mrs. Mary Woods of Lake City, Col., shot from ambush near there; Mrs. Bailey mortally wounded and Mrs. Woods seriously hurt.

Dr. Toyokechi Iyenaga of Japan, lecturing at University of Chicago, said that in matters of marriages, dress and other social customs his country could teach occident many good points.

Trade reviews report unusually good business in nearly every section of the country, collections are better than usual in midsummer, and trade and labor troubles are being settled.

Former president of Stonecutters' union testifies in Murphy case at New York that "secret" committee of union demanded $50,000 from Brooklyn stone dealers to settle strike of last year and compromised on $10,000.

Publishers' Column

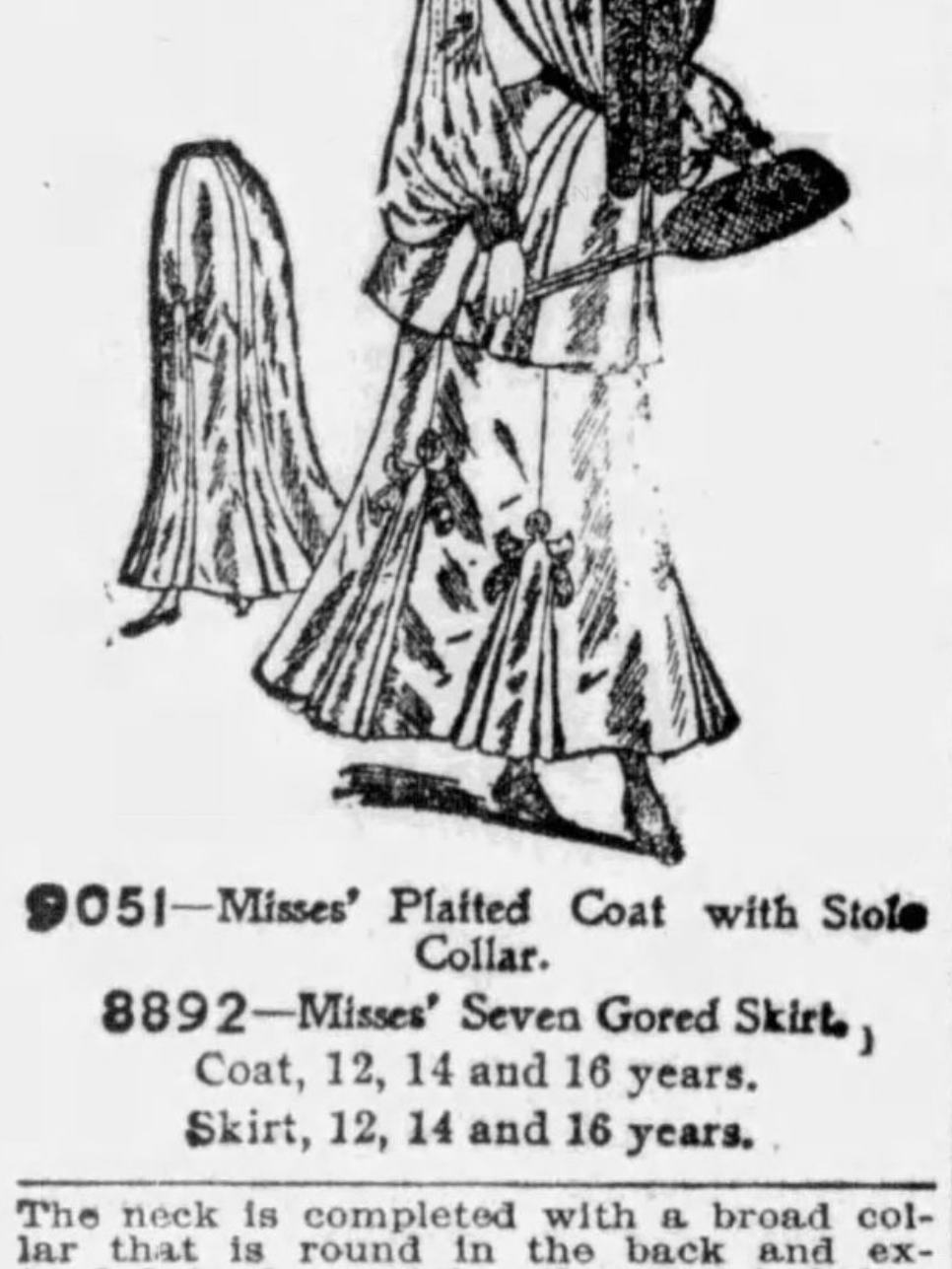
The Blade
Premium List
Contains Something You Need.
Send For It.
It Costs You Nothing.
The Blade
Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Misses' Plaited Coat, With Stole Collar, No. 9051, Seven-Gored Skirt, No. 8892.

Some of the most attractive out-door costumes this season are made of white linen. The fabric launders well and has "body" enough to be used without a lining. It is shown here tastefully combined with pale blue linen and white embroidery. The blouse is adjusted with shoulder and under arm seams, closing invisibly at the center front. Two tucks in the back extend from shoulder to belt in V-shape outline, giving a becoming long-waisted effect to the figure. A smooth adjustment is maintained under the arms. Three tucks in front correspond with those at the back and are stitched flatly.



9051—Misses' Plaited Coat with Stole Collar.
8892—Misses' Seven Gored Skirt.
Coat, 12, 14 and 16 years.
Skirt, 12, 14 and 16 years.

The neck is completed with a broad collar that is round in the back and extended in long stoles that reach below the waist in front. This collar is trimmed with embroidery and caught together with fancy ornaments. Deep tucks in the sleeves are stitched from shoulder to elbow. Below the elbow the fulness forms a large puff that is gathered and arranged on a wristband drooping well at the back.

The skirt portion has three backward turning tucks in front to correspond with those in the coat. There is also an underlying plait at each side of the center back seam. The skirt may be omitted and the blouse terminate at the waist line, if preferred. Seven well-proportioned gores in the skirt are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The closing is made invisibly at the center back in habit effect under a box-plait that is narrow at the belt and increases in width to the hem. It may be stitched flatly on the edges or omitted if preferred. The skirt is closely adjusted from waist to knee. Extensions added on the lower edges of the gores are arranged in double box-plaits that are fastened under large motiffs of blue linen. The plaits are flatly pressed but flare widely at the hem, giving additional sweep to the skirt. They graduate in depth toward the back.

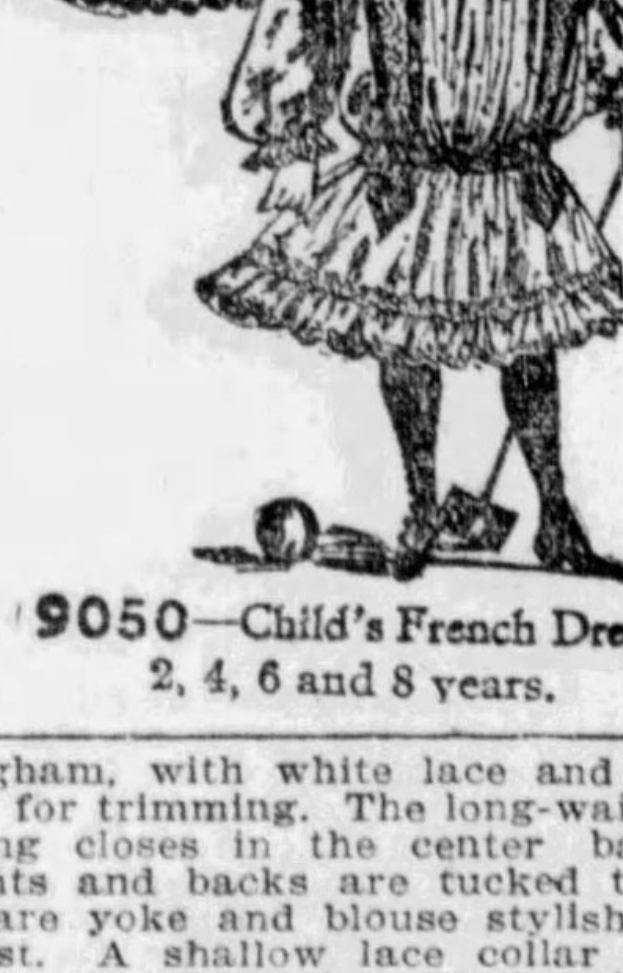
Costumes in this mode may be made of brilliantine, veiling, Henrietta, mercerized cotton or cheviot, with silk, lace or velvet for trimming.

To make the coat for a miss of fourteen years will require two and three-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, with one and one-quarter yards for trimming. The pattern, No. 9051, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require three and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 8892, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Child's French Dress, No. 9050.

Silk ginghams have a lovely luster which they retain after being laundered. They come in a large range of colors and designs, the polka dot effects being appropriate for little girls' frocks. The illustration shows a charming French dress made of blue and white polka dot silk gingham, with white lace and blue ribbon for trimming. The long-waisted body lining closes in the center back. Full fronts and backs are tucked to form a square yoke and blouse stylishly at the waist. A shallow lace collar completes the neck. Trimming bands of lace are broad on the shoulders and gathered at the belt, the lower edges forming pointed tabs over the skirt. One-piece bishop sleeves are close fitting at the top and wide at the band. Elastic run through a casing at the lower edge adjusts the fulness. The sleeves are finished with lace frills. The short skirt is gathered and attached to the body portion. It closes in the back and is trimmed with a ruffle surmounted and edged with bands of insertion.



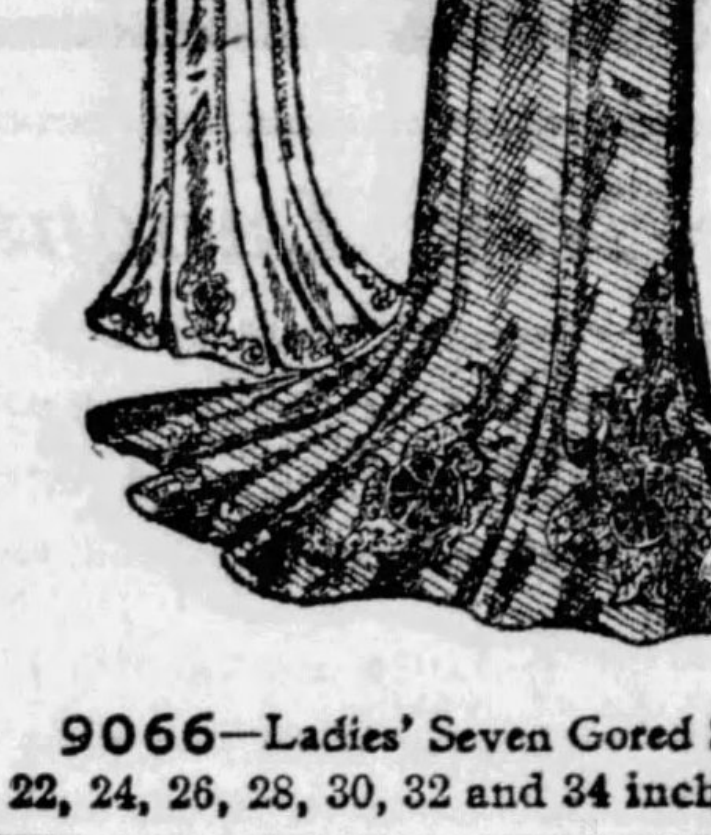
9050—Child's French Dress.
2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

Dresses in this style are only becoming to young girls. They may be developed in dimity lawn, gingham, mercerized cotton, silk, challie or albatross, and trimmed with embroidery, lace and ribbon.

To make the dress for a child of 6 years will require three and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with one and one-half yards for trimming. The pattern, No. 9050, is cut in sizes for girls of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt, No. 9066

Water-green voille is used for this stylish skirt, with ecru lace and black panne for trimming. The skirt is shaped with seven well-proportioned gores, fitted smoothly around the waist and hips, without darts. It closes invisibly at the center back, under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed to present the effect of a habit back. A sheath adjustment is maintained from belt to knee. Extensions added at the back edge of each gore are arranged in backward-turning plaits that are flat at the top but flare gracefully around the bottom, adding considerable sweep to the lower edge of the skirt. The seams are double stitched from the belt to the top of the plaits. Motifs of lace have small discs of black panne inserted in a unique manner. Skirts in this style are especially becoming to stout figures, and the pattern is cut in the large sizes to meet this demand. The skirt touches all around and has a slight train at the back.



9066—Ladies' Seven Gored Skirt.
22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inch waist.

The mode may be developed in veiling, canvas, etamine, soft silk and satins, as well as mercerized linen, cotton cheviot and pique. If a strictly tailored effect is desired, straps of the material at the top of each plait may be fastened on the gore by means of a button. On fancy skirts, bands of lace on the gores are fastened under medallions above the plaits.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9066, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34-inch waist measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

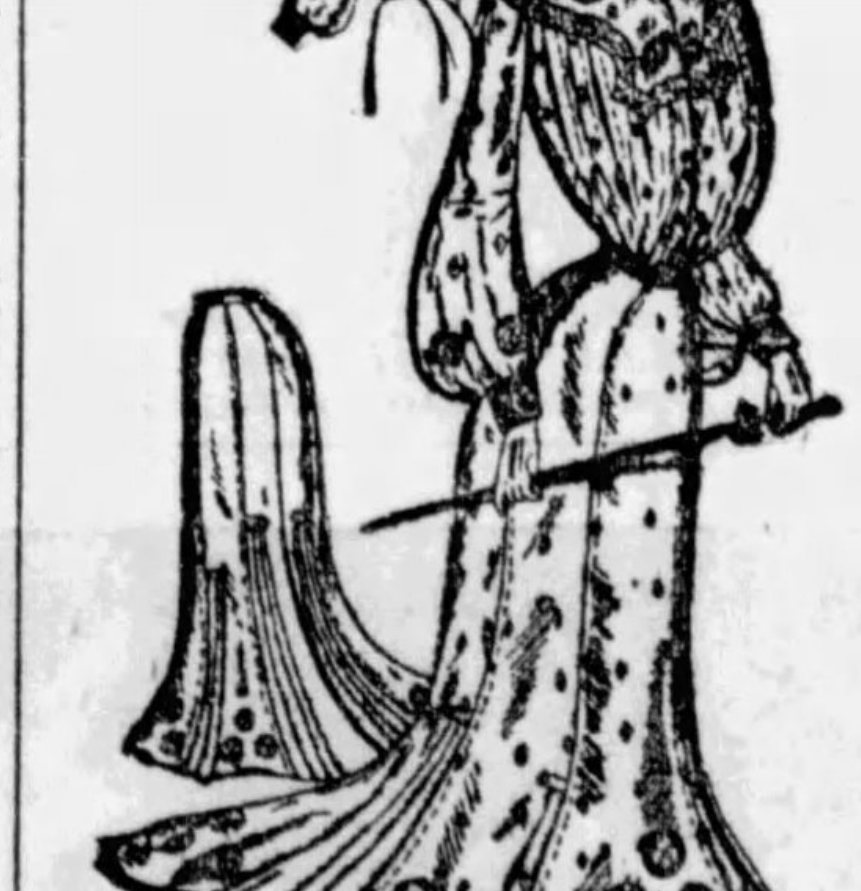
Shirt Waist With Yoke, No. 9070, and Seven-Gored Skirt, No. 8883.

Tub dresses, this season, are tastefully executed and developed in the lovely mercerized fabrics that look like silk, but are really intended to stand many trips to the laundry without losing any of their original freshness. Such a toilette is shown here, made of pale green mercerized cotton, with white lace trimmings. The pattern is provided for a glove-fitted lining, but this may be omitted and the waist adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams only, if preferred. The back is plain across the shoulders, and has slight gathers at the waist. Three tucks on the shoulders are stitched down flatly over the bust, providing fulness that blouses at the belt. The closing is made with emerald link buttons. A drop yoke of unique shaping is included in the neck seam and extends over the shoulder, giving the fashionable width to the figure. It is edged with lace and decorated with motifs. The collar is trimmed with a lace protector. One-piece bishop sleeves fit the upper arm closely, but are very wide at the wrist, where the fulness is arranged on lace wristbands. These are shaped to match the yoke.

The skirt is made with seven well-proportioned gores and fitted closely from belt to knee. It closes invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits, which are so flatly pressed that they present a habit effect. Extensions added at the lower edges of the front gore are arranged in one backward-turning plait at each side. Those at the back of the first side gores from two plaits, and on the second side gores there are three plaits. They are fastened at the top with narrow straps caught by buttons and provide considerable extra fulness at the floor, where the skirt has a very wide sweep. Motifs decorate the plain spaces on the gores between the plaits.

Costumes in this mode are made of linen, cotton cheviot, madras, pique or chambray, and trimmed with mercerized braid, embroidery or lace. It is also an appropriate mode for flannel, serge, cheviot or brilliantine.

To make the short waist in the medium size will require two yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9070, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.



9070—Ladies' Shirt Waist with Yoke.
8883—Ladies' Seven Gored Skirt.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist.

To make the skirt in medium size will require five and one-half yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 8883, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

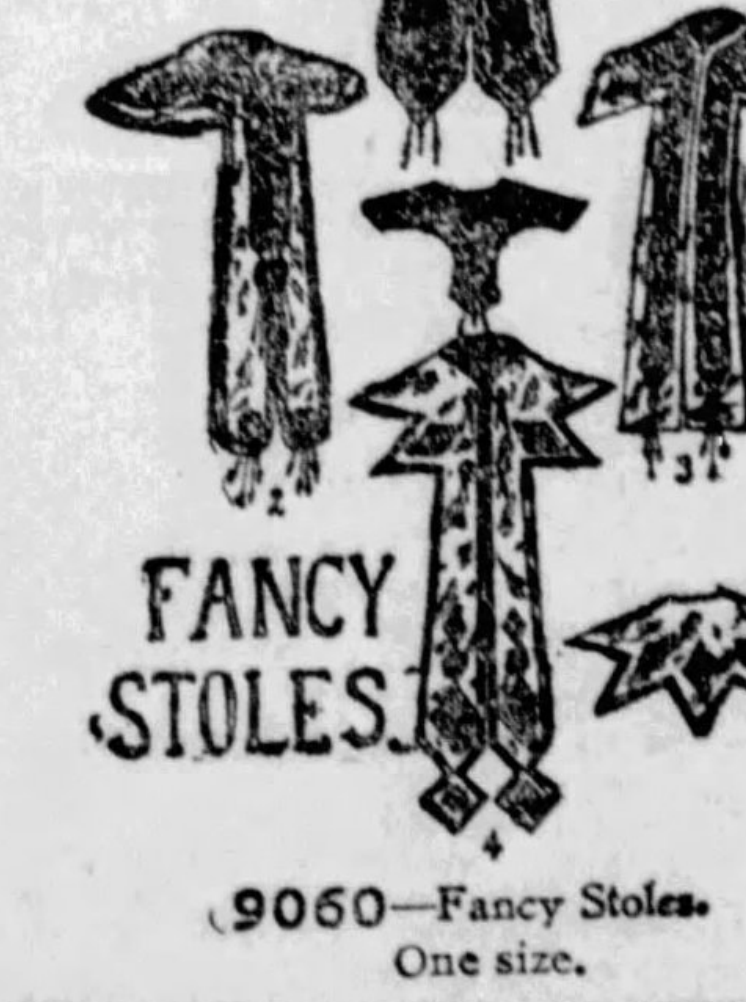
Ladies' Fancy Stoles, No. 9060.

Many of the latest Parisian coats and waists are made with fancy collars having long stole ends that reach almost to the knees in front. These collars are frequently adjustable, and may be worn as shoulder capes as well as used for their original purpose. The illustration shows a set of four stoles which are all given in the one pattern, No. 9060.

No. 1 is a stole of black velvet studded with pearls. The trimming on the edges is narrow white lace, and pearl ornaments on the points have silver pendants that are finished with pearls.

Fig. 2 is made of pale blue panne with white lace trimmings. Turquoise ornaments are effectively applied. This stole is shaped like a cape that gives a drooping effect to the shoulders.

Fig. 3.—This stole is like a square sailor collar, with long ends that are cut off to match the shaping. It is of white liberty satin, covered with a lace collar that terminates in fancy steel drops.



9060—Fancy Stoles.
One size.

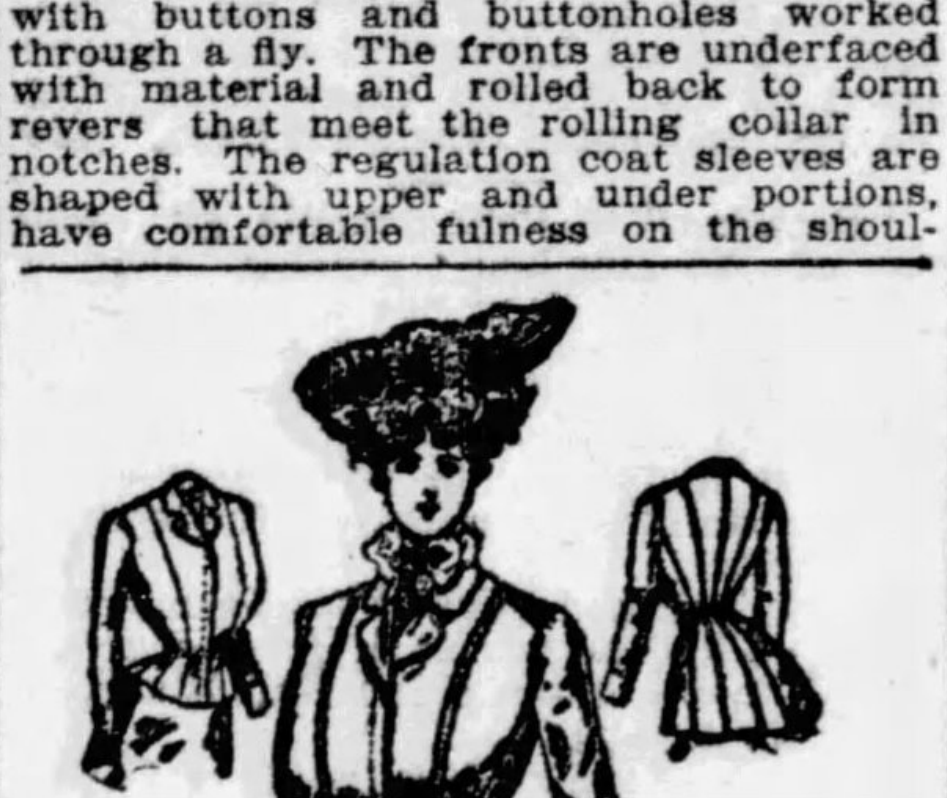
Fig. 4 is made of violet moire with chiffon medallions of the same delicate shade. The pointed edges are finished with narrow bands of purple ribbon, and amethyst ornaments finish the upper edges of the fronts. This stole is particularly effective and, when developed in the colors described, would be lovely for a white or black gown.

Stoles in these styles may be made of almost any fabric, lined with contrasting color if of lace. To make any of the four stoles will require two and one-half yards of material twenty-two inches. The pattern, No. 9060, is cut in one size only—medium.

Corset Coat—Perforated for Short Jacket—No. 9046.

Women who are blessed with beautiful forms have accepted the new corset coat with much favor and many slender women have had their tailors "build" their coats in such a manner that they look almost as well on them as if they were really stout. There is something decidedly smart about these corset coats, with their long lines and graceful curves. When the weather is cool, they may be seen in covert, cheviot, broadcloth, or very mannish checks and stripes. Frequently the straps are of self fabric, but a novel effect may be obtained by strapping them with narrow braid, making the "corset" idea more pronounced. Summer suits are made with walking skirts of many gores and coats to match. They are of linen, heavy cotton cheviot, madras, or any of the new mercerized wash fabrics, and finished in strictly tailor style. The garments are cool, comfortable and very smart.

The illustration shows a coat of oyster white cloth, which fits the figure perfectly and has seams to the shoulder as well as several narrow sections under the arms. It closes invisibly in double-breasted style, with buttons and buttonholes worked through a fly. The fronts are underfaced with material and rolled back to form revers that meet the rolling collar in notches. The regulation coat sleeves are shaped with upper and under portions, have comfortable fulness on the shoulders and fit the arm closely. They are finished with fancy buttons. If a short coat is desired, the pattern provides proper perforations, as shown in the small illustration.



9046—Ladies' Corset Coat, Perforated for Short Jacket.
32, 34 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

To make the coat in the medium size will require three and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9046, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE AUTOPSY.

Gruesome Details of a Necessary Operation.

Rome, July 22.—Dr. Lapponi this morning presented to Cardinal Oreglia, dean of the sacred college, the official report of the autopsy performed yesterday on the body of Leo XIII, which was conducted so far as permissible in connection with the embalming. The report is chiefly important in disproving the presence of cancer or nephritis. The text of the report follows:

"Rome, July 22, 1903.

"Yesterday evening from 4 to 8, the embalming of the body of his holiness, Leo XIII, occurred."

After giving the names of those who assisted and those who were present at the autopsy, the report continues:

"We began by injecting into the thigh over five litres of special preserving liquid. Having opened the abdomen, the lower viscera were extracted, and were found to be perfectly healthy. The spleen and kidneys were also absolutely normal. In the latter the cortical substance was well preserved and of a pale pink color. After opening the thorax it was found that the heart, the aorta and the carotid arteries were healthy except that in the arch of the porta was found an atheromatous excresence. Nothing unusual was found in the pericardium. The pleura on the left side was quite normal, but on the right side the pleura was full of liquid of an orange yellow color above, and bloody at the bottom with a large clot of fibrine floating. More fibrine was on the free surface of the pleura towards the ribs, with a slight scraping of fibrine easily detached, allowing a view of the surface serum. The upper superior part of the right lung was quite normal, but the upper lower part was somewhat hard, and cracked at the touch, and while cutting, a whitish frothy liquid oozed out. The interior lobe had partly adhered to the wall of the thorax, and when this was cut a dirty, white abundant liquid, without gas, oozed out, showing complete hepatization. Afterwards the thorax was filled with medicated cotton and an antiseptic absorbing substance, after which the incision made for the examination was sewn up and the body put in order. The arrangement of the face was difficult. All the members of the august body were banded, as in the case of mummies, and the bandages were smeared with an impermeable varnish.

(Signed) "GIUSEPPE LAPPONI."

This report was accompanied with an anatomic diagnosis, made by all the doctors participating in the embalming, which says there was found a round gray hepatization of the right inferior pulmonary lobe with much pleuritic liquid of a serum fibrine character, partly hemorrhagic, thus confirming the clinical diagnosis.

Cardinal Gibbons was expected to arrive here from Paris early this morning, but he did not come, having decided to defer his arrival until Saturday. Rev. Wm. O. Murphy, of New York, recently appointed vice-rector of the American college at Rome, arrived today. He was met by the rector, Monsignor Kennedy, who immediately took him to the vatican to view the body of the dead pontiff.

GETTING READY FOR WAR

St. Petersburg, July 22.—Eleven torpedo boats will leave Cronstadt on the 28th instant to reinforce the Russian Pacific squadron.

London, July 22.—The Standard's Odessa correspondent sends a report that 125,000 troops are being mobilized from central and northern garrisons in Russia for immediate dispatch to the far east, in case of necessity. He also reports that on the return of General Kuropatkin, the Russian war minister, an extraordinary meeting of the imperial council of the state, which will be attended by the czar, will discuss Manchurian and cognate questions.

RUSSIA HOLDS BACK.

Pekin, July 22.—According to the representations of Prince Ching, the president of the foreign office, Russia has not informed China of the withdrawal of her opposition to the opening of Manchurian ports, and according to the same representations, negotiations between China and Russia have been suspended for the past month. United States Minister Conger conferred with M. Lessar, the Russian minister, supposedly regarding Manchurian matters. The representatives of all the governments have received copies of Russia's note and the clause prohibiting foreign settlements in towns to be opened excites opposition.

ROSEBUD RESERVATION NOT READY TO OPEN

Washington, D. C., July 27.—Just because congress, in the hurry and rush of the closing days of its last session, failed to pass a bill, thousands of people are kept from a reervation, which should have been opened before this. When it will now be opened is a question. Certainly not until after the close of the next session of congress and the enactment of necessary legislation.

By a treaty between the United States officials and the Rosebud Indians, signed September 14, 1901, a tract of land, containing 416,000 acres, lying in Gregory county, South Dakota, was ceded to the government. The land was but a portion of the great reservation belonging to these Indians, covering all of Meyer, Tripp and Gregory counties, and containing something like 2,000,000 acres. The bill to ratify this treaty and throw the land open to settlement was introduced in the last congress and, although unobjected to, did not reach a final vote, and therefore was left to be taken up by the next congress.

The reservation is an unusually rich and fertile one, splendidly adapted to agricultural pursuits. It lies along the southern border of South Dakota, touching Nebraska's northern line. Along its eastern edge the Missouri river flows in a somewhat crooked way, and the tributaries from this bisect the land in every direction, so that it is well watered, and the land of that rich character which lies along river bottoms. The land is easily accessible from Sioux City, Ia., and Randall, a town of some importance in South Dakota, almost touches its eastern border.

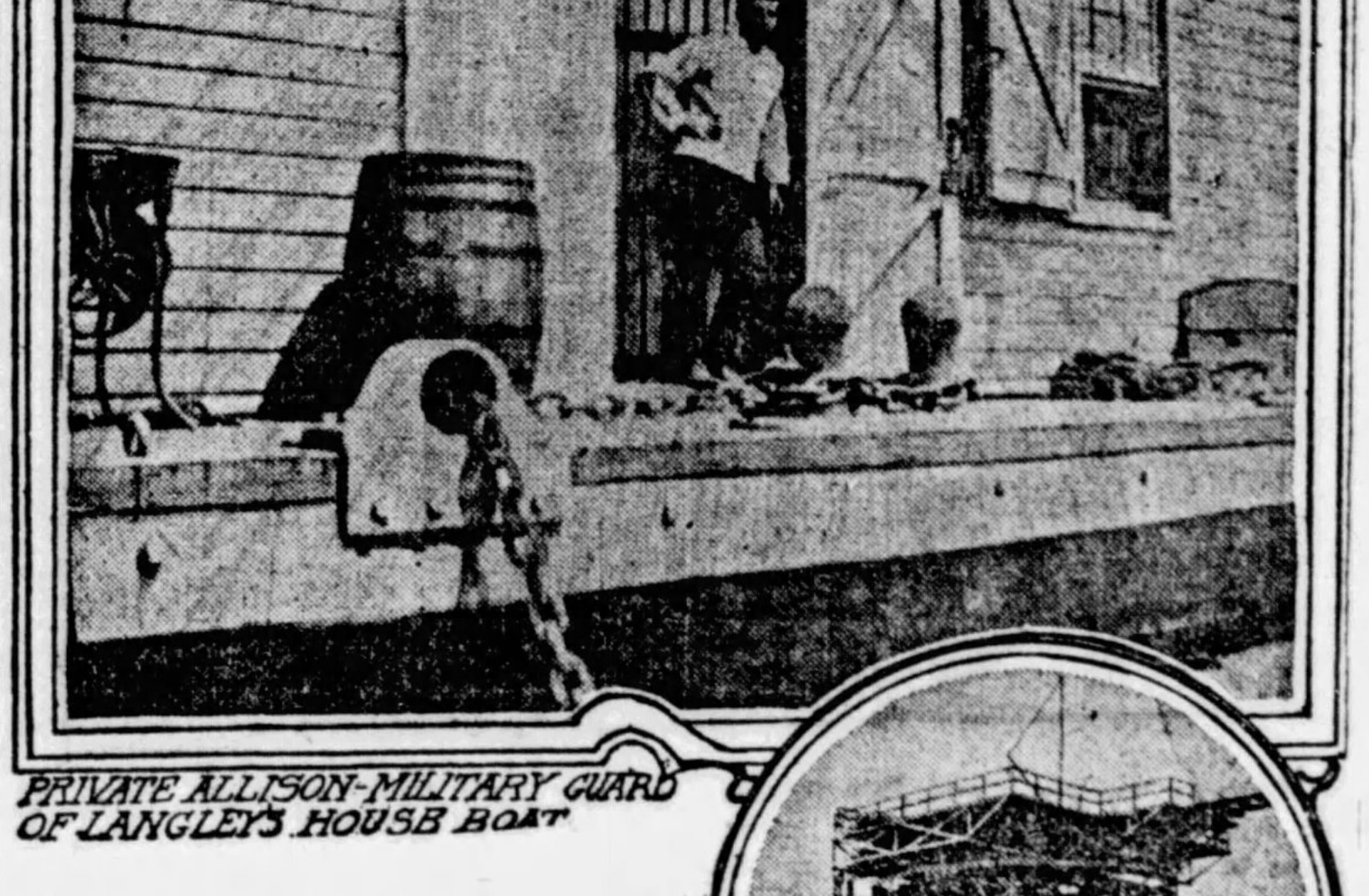
Officials in the general land office at Washington expect that congress at its next session will enact the necessary legislation to ratify the treaty and determine the time and manner of throwing the land open to settlers. They recognize the fact that it should have been done at the last session. Mr. Alexander C. Shaw, who is chief of the public lands division, and familiar with the situation, says that an unusual interest is being shown in the matter, and that inquiries pour into the land department asking when the reservation is to be thrown open and the people allowed to enter and take possession.

"We can only tell them what I tell you," he said, "that nothing can be done until congress acts, and that we expect it to take action at the next session."

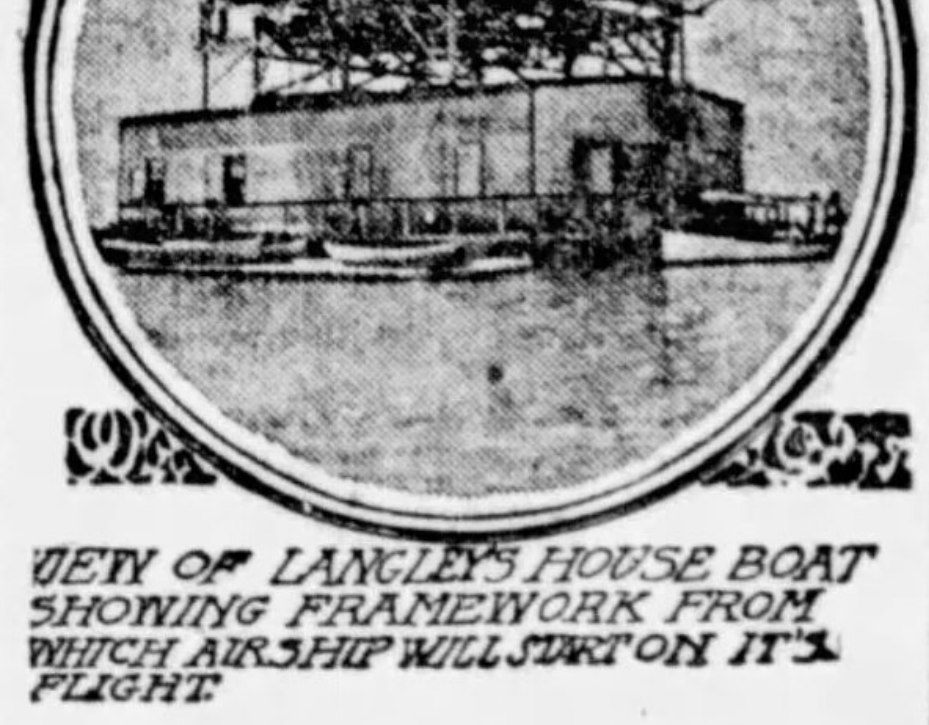
The impression prevails, because of the fact that the treaty was signed in 1901, that the land is to be opened during the present year, and thousands, acting under this impression, have written to the land office asking for the date. Many who had made arrangemetns to go and take up claims have been grievously disappointed. The general land commissioner would be pleased to announce the date of the opening if he could, but he cannot. He must wait until congress acts, and every one knows that congress is a slow and uncertain thing to reckon with.

GEO. U. MARVIN.

PREPARING PROF. LANGLEY'S AIRSHIP FOR FLIGHT



PRIVATE ALLISON—MILITARY GUARD OF LANGLEY'S HOUSE BOAT



VIEW OF LANGLEY'S HOUSE BOAT SHOWING FRAMEWORK FROM WHICH AIRSHIP WILL START ON IT'S FLIGHT

Wide Water, Va., July 22.—Anchored in the Potomac river at the point where she was blown by the storm of Friday, the houseboat on which is the apparatus for Prof. Langley's airship, presents a scene of quiet, although the workmen are busy putting finishing touches to the machine. It is probable that the test of its ability to navigate will not be made for a week or more.

LYING IN STATE.

Thousands Flocked to St. Peter's to View Pope's Body.

Rome, July 23.—The form of Leo XIII. lay in state in the basilica of St. Peter's today, while thousands of persons from the ordinary walks of life filed past to pay their last tributes of love and veneration. The impressive ceremonies of yesterday were viewed by only a favored few of the nobility, aristocracy and the highest clergy, but today the doors were opened to the entire public. Many remained on the piazza throughout the hot night in order to gain a place at the head of the line. By 5 o'clock this morning there was a crowd of several hundred which had increased by 6 o'clock to several thousands.

Elaborate preparations had been made to guard against accident in the crush. All streets were cleared of vehicles, leaving them free for foot passengers, while six ambulance stations had been erected, including one at the entrance to the piazza and another beside the door of St. Peter's. Exactly at 6 o'clock the bells of the great cathedral began tolling mournfully—a small bell beginning in high notes and the chimes running down through the scale until a deep bass stroke had completed the minor chord.

At the sound of the first bell two regiments of Italian grenadiers marched smartly across the piazza to the stone steps and soon the vast portico swarmed for the first time in years with Italian troops, three hundred on the portico and twelve hundred surrounding the colonnades. The grenadiers wore long, blue service coats and peaked caps; they stood in double column at parade rest, the lines extending from the threshold of the church through a narrow gateway of a temporary, wooden structure which was holding back the crowd.

At 5 minutes after 6 the gate was opened and the human tide began to flow in. The jam at the narrow entrance soon became terrific, threatening serious results to the struggling mass of half-fainting women and children. Although the crowd was not extraordinarily large, the steady movement into the funnel-like enclosure made pressure terrific. Many women had their dresses or veils torn off and some were lifted, exhausted, over the wooden enclosure and out of the crush. Fortunately there were no serious accidents and the ambulances were not summoned.

Within the church, temporary railings had been erected to keep the people in a straight line leading directly to the bier. This was the center to which all eyes turned. The body lay on a catafalque ten feet high so that all could see it. The body was slightly inclined with the head raised and facing the passing throng. The visage had a chalky whiteness and appeared to be unnaturally shriveled. It was robed in the full vestments as the Roman public knew the pontiff in life.

Around the bier burned thirteen high candles, while on each side stood the noble guard, motionless. Further back were kneeling priests and acolytes, softly intoning invocations. The crowd pushed against the iron trellace which separates the chapel from the main portion of the church, but those who expected to kiss the slippered feet were disappointed, as the officials had adopted precautionary measures so that the lower extremities of the body were half a yard back of the iron grating.

All ranks and stations of life were represented in the throng. Many were working people; there also were groups of convent girls under the care of nuns, and of school boys headed by priests. Crowds continued to pass before the bier throughout the morning.

At 9:30 a. m. a solemn pontifical requiem mass was celebrated in St. Peter's for the repose of the soul of Leo XIII. The crowd was kept constantly moving within the wooden barriers, but other entrances were provided for those desiring to assist at the mass on the other side of the church. Several thousand people were present, although in so vast a church, capable of containing 70,000 persons, they appeared to be a mere handful, especially as they were all standing.

Cardinal Oreglia, dean of the sacred college, feels worn out, owing to his unaccustomed exertions. His life as a cardinal was one of uninterrupted serenity, and he now practically bears the entire burden of the church, and also the minute details of the preparations for the obsequies and the conclave. Notwithstanding this, he opened this morning's meeting of the congregation of cardinals. The number of those present today was augmented by the presence of two new arrivals, Cardinal Domenico Svampa, archbishop of Bolonga, and Cardinal Giulio Boschi, archbishop of Ferrara. The former was especially warmly welcomed by his colleagues, as being one of the most prominent members of the sacred college and because he is mentioned among those most likely to succeed pope Leo.

It is being remarked that Cardinal Oreglia's resposibilities have softened his austerity and that he is directing affairs with firmness but without harshness, showing the cardinals every consideration and giving constant proof of equanimity.

At this morning's meeting of the congregation of cardinals a committee, consisting of Cardinals Casili, Macchi and Della Volpe, was appointed to supervise all the arrangements in connection with the conclave.

Two doctors, Lapponi and Pelagallo, a surgeon, Prof. Cagiati and a druggist were appointed to attend the cardinals while they are shut up.

Finally, the cardinals appointed a committee to receive the case containing the papal treasure from the congregation of briefs, whose work is suspended until a new pope is elected and to receive the papal seals from the apostolic chancellery.

During the hot hours of the day the crowd at St. Peter's decreased and little difficulty was experienced in viewing the body. An extraordinarily significant element was introduced later in the morning by Italian soldiers entering the church for the maintenance of order, in full uniform, wearing their caps and side arms. They lined up the aisles of the basilica and stood two deep in front of the body itself until the whole church assumed an aspect almost more military than religious. The event, which was unprecedented, created widespread comment. The presence of the soldiers was generally interpreted to mean another step towards a rapproachment between the church and state, as heretofore the vatican has always maintained that it had a sufficient force of soldiers to insure order within its own territory and the inference is drawn that the vatican and the government have come to such an agreement that Italian troops may, during the lifetime of the next pope, be employed in and about St. Peter's, to preserve order during great ceremonies.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Fast Trans-Atlantic Trip.

New York, July 27.—The North German Lloyd line steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, which sailed from here on the 21st, arrived at Plymouth at 12:05 p. m. today, making the passage in five days, 15 hours and 55 minutes, lowering her best previous eastward record by one hour and 35 minutes.

Town Burned.

Guthrie, Okla., July 23.—The town of Landers, population 600, was wiped out by fire today. Loss, $200,000. Mrs. Jason Burges was burned to death.

IN THE NICHE.

Leo's Body Rests Above a Doorway in St. Peter's.

Rome, July 25.—On the stroke of midday, as the noon gun from the castle of St. Angelo was fired, the lying in state of the body of Pope Leo XIII. came quietly to an end. Those few who still lingered at the gates of the Chapel of the Sacrament in St. Peter's were ordered to leave and some two or three hundred persons, including Cardinal Goossens, who arrived from Mechlin just in time, passed slowly out of St. Peter's into the sunlit piazza. The world's last farewell to the great pope was over. Ten minutes later Italian infantry and gendarmes poured out of the basilica and lined up on the steps in imposing array. The outer gates were then closed and the body of the late pope was left to the tender care of these who had watched by Leo XIII. in his lifetime.

The preparations for this evening's interment were immediately commenced. While the bells of the basilica rang out their daily melodious noon chorus, the troops formed in column and were marched to the barracks. Their historic incursion into vatican territory ended without the slightest friction. It is estimated that 80,000 people passed the catafalque since Thursday morning.

The last funeral mass in St. Peter's was celebrated this morning in the chapel of the choir by Mgr. Panicy, canon of the vatican basilica. At the same time funeral masses were celebrated in most of the churches of Rome.

The most imposing ceremony today was the reception by the sacred college, in the hall of the consistory, of the whole diplomatic body accredited to the vatican. All the diplomatists wore gorgeous uniforms. The cardinals had on their magnificent violet robes and were seated in huge armchairs according to right of precedence. The Portuguese ambasador, M. Martins D'Antas, dean of the diplomatic corps, was at the head of the body. He advanced and delivered an address in French, expressing the sorrow of all the powers at the death of Pope Leo, who had acquired the universal esteem of the world. Cardinal Oreglia, dean of the college of cardinals, rose and answered in Italian. He thanked the diplomats in the name of the sacred college for the part all the governments had taken in this mourning of the church. He eulogized Pope Leo and his work during his long pontificate and ended with expressing the hope that God would suggest to the sacred college a worthy successor to Leo XIII.

After this the members of the diplomatic body kissed the hands of all the cardinals and especially congratulated Cardinal Oreglia on the sentiments he had expressed and which produced the best of impressions.

During the early hours the piazza of St. Peter's was not so crowded with people desirous of viewing the body of Pope Leo as on the two preceding days but when it became known that the opportunity would cease at noon these who had been waiting until the last moment hurried to the cathedral. This rush produced a heaving, struggling group of humanity which the police had some difficulty in handling. It having been remarked that the whole scene of the lying in state was wanting in light, these passing scarcely being able to see the features of the late pope the authorities of the vatican added this morning to the flickering candles a line of electric globes, fixed over the gates of the Chapel of the Sacrament, the rays falling directly on the face and illuminated it with great clearness. The body will be buried at sunset this evening. Almost all the cabinet ministers visited St. Peter's today. Each train brings new cardinals. During the night came Cardinal Perraud, archbishop of Autun, and Cardinal Herrero Y Espinosa, archbishop of Valencia.

Cardinal Taliani, the nuncio at Vienna; Cardinal Goossens, archibshop of Mechlin, and Cardinal Gruscha, archbishop of Vienna, arrived this morning.

The latter received before his departure from Vienna instructions from the Austrian government concerning the conclave.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Panama, Colombia, July 25.—A strong reaction in favor of the ratification of the canal treaty seems to be occurring throughout Colombia. From all the principal cities and from Cauca, the largest department of the republic, prominent citizens have telegraphed congress requesting that the treaty be ratified.

LARGEST BATTLESHIP.

London, July 23.—The new battleship King Edward VIIth, the largest in the world, was successfully launched by the Princes of Wales at Devonshore this evening. Among those present were the Prince of Wales, Princess Henry and Battenburg and the lord of the admiralty. King Edward laid the keel plate March 8, 1902. The vessel will cost $7,500,000.

The King Edward VIIth is of 16,350 tons displacement, only 350 tons more than the Louisiana, now building at Newport News, and the Connecticut, building in New York.

Russian Retaliation.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The Novoe Vremya has printed a cartoon representing Uncle Sam driving an automobile over two negroes, his right hand wielding a whip and his left supporting the stars and stripes, with the mottoes "Freedom" and "Slavery."

England Recognizes Bulgaria.

Sofia, July 27.—The Bulgarian government has been informed that Great Britain will consent to the establishment of a Bulgarian diplomatic agency in London. The news has been received with much satisfaction here, it being hoped that the new agency may enlist British sympathy for the Bulgarian cause.

"SUMMER FOOD"
Has Other Advantages.

Many people have tried the food Grape-Nuts simply with the idea of avoiding the trouble of cooking food in the hot months.

All of these have found something besides the ready cooked food idea, for Grape-Nuts is a scientific food that tones up and restores a sick stomach as well as repairs the waste tissue in brain and nerve centres.

"For two years I had been a sufferer from catarrh of the stomach due to improper food and to relieve this condition I had tried nearly every prepared food on the market without any success until 6 months ago my wife purchased a box of Grape-Nuts thinking it would be a desirable cereal for the summer months.

"We soon made a discovery, we were enchanted with the delightful flavor of the food and to my surprise I began to get well. My breakfast now consists of a little fruit; 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts; a cup of Postum, which I prefer to coffee; graham bread or toast and two boiled eggs. I never suffer the least distress after eating this and my stomach is perfect and general health fine. Grape-Nuts is a wonderful preparation. It was only a little time after starting on it that wife and I both felt younger, more vigorous, and in all ways stronger. This has been our experience.

"P. S. The addition of a little salt in place of sugar seems to me to improve the food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the $7,500.00 cooks contest for 735 money prizes.

FISHERMAN'S RING

Disappeared From the Finger of the Dead Pope.

Rome, July 25.—The ring of the fisherman which should have been found on the hand of the pope has disappeared. It is not so much a question of its material as of its extrinsic value, for the ring of the fisherman is used to seal the papal bulls and is the outward sign of the authority of the pope. When the cardinal camelengo certifies the death of a pope he receives the ring of the fisherman from the chamberlain of his holiness. It is then broken in the presence of all the cardinals at the first meeting of the sacred college held after the pope's death.

But when Cardinal Oreglia, the present camelengo had certified to the death of Leo XIII., Mgr. Bisletti was a prey to the deepest despair and had to admit that the ring had disappeared. Cardinal Oreglia, who had, as is the custom, brought his declaration of having received the ring from the papal chamberlain all written out had to put it back in his pocket.

Mgr. Bisletti can give no indication as to the robber. The theft must have taken place between the death of the pope and the morning of the following day when Cardinal Oreglia officially certified to his death. During this time a large number of persons entered the death chamber.

The disappearance of the ring has caused a sensation at the vatican where it is the sole subject of conversation.

In the meantime in the certificate of death all allusion to receiving the ring has been suppressed.

Friends of Mgr. Bisletti hope that when the seals are removed from the cabinets of the late pope the ring will be found in one of them, but very little confidence is felt. The ring should never have left the pope's hand and every one denies having touched it.

When the time came to take the fisherman's ring from Pope Leo's finger, it has just developed, another was found in its place. This did not surprise any one, as generally the pontiff does not wear it, the ring being less of an ornament than an unused seal. At the first meeting of the congregation of cardinals after the pope's death, when the famous ring should have been broken, the ceremony was omitted, and it was put in record that the ring, for the moment, could not be found. The fisherman's ring is known to have been lost twice before. Among the state papers preserved at Simancas, near Walladolid, Spain, is a letter from Count Olivares, then Spanish ambassador at Rome, to Philip II, dated September 5, 1588, saying:

"Sixtus V has been very ill from anxiety and vexation. The vexation to which I refer was a missing the fisherman's ring. He carried it with him in a purse and he discovered that he had been robbed of it by a cup bearer. Unless the publicity given to the affair obliges him to punish the man, he will not do so, or even dismiss him. The pope would do anything to avoid showing the world that his confidence had been abused."

In September, 1899, the late Pope Leo was one day insistently asked for an audience by an under servant, and yielding to curiosity he granted it, whereupon the man entered, and, kneeling, said: "Your holiness, I have to restore to you what has been a loss not only to you but to the world."

After these words, the man proffered the pope the fisherman's ring, which he had found. Pope Leo looked at it in surprise, and then, solemnly putting it on his finger, said:

"The thanks of the church are due to you, my son. I shall see that you are rewarded."

The next day the man called at the treasury, and was given three dollars.

The ring has never been seen since, as Pope Leo privately hid it, or locked it away, unseen by any one, so great was his far of losing it again. So far it has not been discovered, but the vatican authorities assure the Associated Press that the ring will undoubtedly be found. On two other occasions the ring was taken from the papacy by force. In 1797, the French Republicans, invading the papal states, despoiled Pius XI of all his valuables and among them, of the fisherman' ring. It was returned the next day as it had no intrinsic value.

When Pius VII was kidnaped in the middle of the night, and was made to gave up this ring, the pope gave it up after breaking it in two pieces, which were kept in Paris until returned to Rome by Louis XVIII.

MISSOURI BOODLING.

St. Louis, July 24.—A special to the Post Dispatch, from Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, says:

Daniel J. Kelley, indicted agent of the Baking Powder trust, announced today that he had decided to send the letters of the former lieutenant governor, John A. Lee, to Jefferson City, in the care of Mrs. Kelley, and that she will leave for St. Louis, Saturday night. The letters begged for bribe money for Lee.

Mrs. Kelley, according to her husband's plans, will identify the letters written to her husband by Lee. The object of her testimony will be to break down that offered by Lee against Senator Farris, who goes to trial on a bribery charge next Tuesday.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

California's Oil Boom. No work; Big Money; $10 invested NOW will pay $100 in 60 days. Guaranteed. Write today for proof. MT. HAMILTON LAND & OIL CO., 44 Porter Bldg., San Jose, Cal.

50% PROFIT IN TWO WEEKS We have made this and more for customers, why not for you? Wheat investments, judiciously handled yield big returns. Write to us at once for information as to our methods of handling business. Laclede Grain Company. (Incorporated.) 100 North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Rheumatism Cured through the feet. Pay one dollar when cured—nothing before. Write for Drafts to the Magic Foot Draft Co., Dept. 7 L—Jackson, Mich.

PASSION-A-T-A NERVE TABLETS will quickly and permanently cure all Nervous Diseases, Sexual Weakness, Insomnia, Failing Memory etc., restoring all organs to their natural condition. Give these tablets a trial and you'll not be disappointed. 50 cents per Box: 6 Boxes $2 50. Mailed in plain package on receipt of price, by JOSEPH FLEMING & SON, Druggists, 412 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Free Trial
DEATH TO HAIR—ROOT AND BRANCH
New Discovery by the MISSES BELL.
A Trial Treatment FREE to Any One Afflicted with Hair on Face, Neck or Arms.

We have at last made the discovery which has baffled chemists and all others for centuries—that of absolutely destroying superfluous hair, root and branch, entirely and permanently, whether it be a mustache or growth on the neck, cheeks or arms, and that, too, without impairing in any way the finest or most sensitive skin.

The Misses Bell have thoroughly tested its efficacy and are desirous that the full merits of their treatment, to which they have given the descriptive name of "KILL-ALL-HAIR," shall be known to all afflicted. To this end a trial will be sent, free of charges, to any lady who will write for it, and say she saw the offer in this paper. Without a cent of cost you can see for yourselves what the discovery is; the evidence of your own senses will then convince you that the treatment, "KILL-ALL-HAIR," will rid you of one of the greatest drawbacks to perfect loveliness, the growth of superfluous hair on the face or neck of women.

Please understand that a personal demonstration of our treatment costs you nothing. A trial will be sent you free, which you can use yourself and prove our claims by sending two two-cent stamps for mailing.

THE MISSES BELL
78 and 80 Fifth Avenue, New York

JAPAN'S POLICY.

She Will Wait and Watch, as Does Russia.

London, July 24.—Japan has decided to observe the policy of waiting and watching Russia, advocated by Great Britain. In the meantime she will urge China to carry out the assurances given to the United States respecting Manchuria and will endeavor to obtain the opening of additional ports.

At the Japanese legation here, the following statement was made by an official to the Associated Press.

"I can assure you that the talk of war between Russia and Japan is an invention. Japan has not the least intention of taking that course. She proposes to wait and maintain her attitude of watchfulness. Japan and America are acting on the same lines, and it would be difficult for any other power to withstand the pressure they and Great Britain could apply."

It is said that Japan intends to do nothing till October, when the final evacuation of Manchuria must occur. The failure of Russia to withdraw from Manchuria would be followed by a serious move on the part of Japan.

The Russian embassy here regrets the confusion which has arisen in consequence of the publication of the report that Prince Ching, head of the Chinese foreign office, had written to Minister Conger, refusing to open ports in Manchuria. The Russian officials believe, with Washington, that the note was sent before China gave her assurances and they asserted positively that Russia intends to carry out to the letter the assurances she has given and that she will not interpose obstacles in the way of China observing her pledge to Secretary Hay.

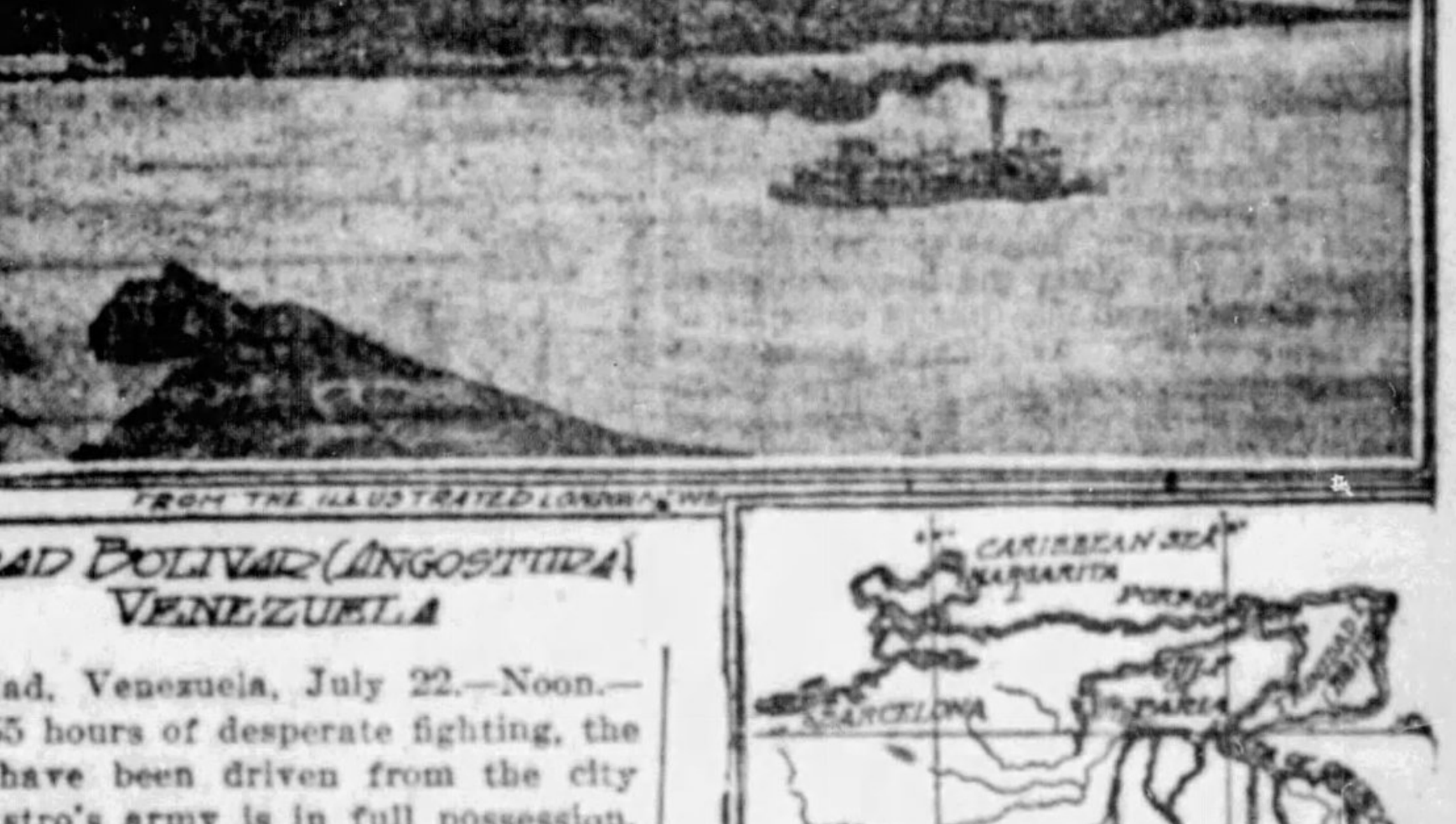
The Vega Crushed.

London, July 22.—The whaler Vega, in which Nordenskjold accomplished the northeast passage, is reported by Lloyds to have been crushed in the ice and to have foundered in Melville Bay, May 31. After a difficult journey of 300 miles in open boats and across the ice the crew reached the nearest settlement and returned home. There were no casualties.

Gold Coming In.

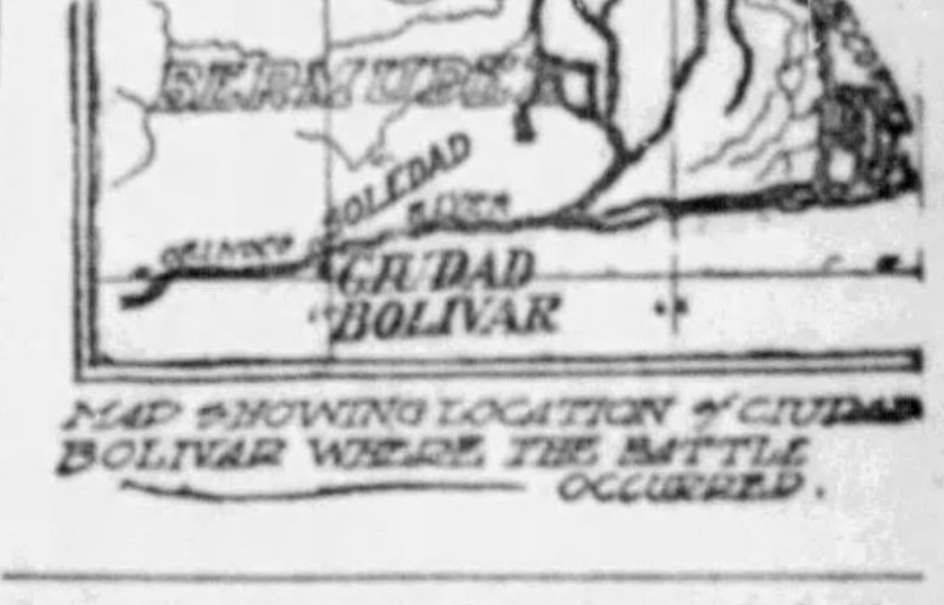
Sydney, N. S. W., July 27.—The Oceanic Steamship company's steamer Sierra sailed from Sydney today for San Francisco with $2,500,000 in gold on board.

CIUDAD BOLIVAR CAPTURED AFTER DAYS OF FIERCE BATTLE



FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

CIUDAD BOLIVAR (ANGOSTURA) VENEZUELA



MAP SHOWING LOCATION of CIUDAD BOLIVAR WHERE THE BATTLE OCCURRED.

Soledad, Venezuela, July 22.—Noon.—After 55 hours of desperate fighting, the rebels have been driven from the city and Castro's army is in full possession. The city is almost a wreck from the bombardment and the demolition caused by street-to-street fighting. Hundreds of the dead are being buried in trenches and the wounded are being cared for. Scores of non-combatants, women and children were killed or wounded during the battle.

Ciudad Bolivar was captured at 11 o'clock, Monday night. The desperate struggle became a horrible carnage, during which great courage was shown on both sides. The jail and the capitol were the centers of the most severe fighting and many men were killed or wounded there. When these places were captured only a few blocks behind the capitol remained to be taken. At midnight the fulisade ceased and the silence of death reigned all the rest of the night over Ciudad Bolivar. No living persons were then to be seen in the streets.

At 5 o'clock in the morning the correspondent of the Associated Press followed Gen. Rivas, the commander of the government troops, who met General Gomez, the Venezuelan commander-in-chief, near the capitol, and confirmed the announcement that the capitol, the jail and all the rest of the city were in the hands of the government soldiers. General Gomez informed the correspondent that the resistance at the capitol had been of a nature worthy of a better cause, that each yard of rampart was covered by the dead and that General Nicholas Rolando, the last representative of the revolution and his two lieutenants Generals Pablo and Guzman Francisco Vasquez had been taken prisoners.

No adequate idea can be cabled of the scene which Bolivar presents. The city apepars to have been swept by a cyclone accompanied by a conflagration.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Hush! hush! all the sadness and disappointents that dwell in your heart and mind—hush them! dismiss them! Have no room for such disquieting tenants. Gloom is deadening; sunlight gives brightness and life.

Thursday.

Lighten the hardships of those who groan on earth by your encouraging words and acts, that brighten their hopes for better days. Lift them up from the gloomy feeling of despair, brighten their prospects for betterment, and they will call you blessed.

Friday.

Be concentrated in your attention to the work before you. Give it your whole mind, and not the leavings of your mind. The achieving of success demands this course; no other course will answer well the purpose.

Saturday.

Gird yourself that the strength of your mind shall calmly overcome every calamity.

Sunday.

Yes, your Redeemer liveth, and this blessed messenger is not far off, for that Redeemer lives within yourself. All that you have to do is to listen to that Godly voice called conscience.

Monday.

To be master and not the slave of money is the keynote to comfort and happiness.

Tuesday.

The world is full of fault-finders, and it goes without saying that not one in ten thousand could do as well as you are doing under the conditions and environments. Therefore be not discouraged or dismayed.

MORITZ LOTH.

Women at the Convention

Are Children Natural Liars?

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Some very good things were said at the Educational Convention in Boston where were gathered so many thousands of teachers. Many of them came from the few women who were allowed to speak there and who made the most of their opportunity to express some strong convictions.

Among the able speakers was Miss Margaret A. Haley, of Chicago, the president of the National Federation of Teachers. The burden of her speech was that the only way to alter conditions which are unfortunate or unjust is to plunge into the work of changing them with courage and energy. Instancing the poor pay which teachers in the lower grades of public schools are everywhere receiving, she said that it was the result of our present economic and industrial conditions, and would continue until both received the attention and well-directed and determined effort of those most concerned, to put them upon a better basis. Until teachers go outside of their work in educational lines and feel that they have something to do in helping to change what is generally amiss, they need not expect much improvement. They must stand up for the rights of women, as women, and not simply for the rights of a single class.

"I believe in action," said Miss Haley. "The moment you find out what you ought to do, that is the time to go and do it."

And then she went on to tell what they have done and what they are going to do in Chicago in regard to school matters. After talking about the way the board of education in that city took to cut down expenses, which was to close up schools, by crowding the children into other rooms and dismissing 500 teachers, she said:

"We shall fight to have a board that understands 'good business' in a better way, and to get a board of education that is elected by the people, instead of appointed by the mayor. Waging this fight may not be very sweet and womanly, but perhaps it is as much so as to stay in the school room from 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and be continually irritated. Dr. Winship once said, 'An irritator is not an educator.' We are going to remove the irritations.

"In every city there is an ample fund available for the schools and the public service. The people of Chicago pay ten million dollars yearly to five companies, for the use of their own streets. When any one puts in five cents as car fare, he pays two cents for the use of the cars and three cents for the use of his own streets. Do the people do this because they want to? They don't want to any more than the people who are held up on the street in China. Those ten million dollars are more than Chicago pays for its schools and its public library put together."

Spirit and determination like this, possessing even a small body of people must, in the end, bring desired accomplishment.

The gist of the whole thing was—and it applies everywhere as well as to Chicago—that every means for betterment that can be used must be taken advantage of. Where women are allowed a vote in school matters each individual woman in the community ought to feel that it concerns her to bring the best conditions to the schools, and rise to the measure of her responsibility. As a fact, however, a large proportion of the teachers themselves refuse to employ the only power which is in their hands, and do not vote or try to use their influence to induce others to do so. As one of our brightest among women journalists, Mrs. Katherine C. Murphy, said, in an article some time ago, if women are so namby-pamby or indifferent that they will do nothing when there is so much to be done, they deserve just what they get. And she was right.

The convention will have done great good, if it arouses women teachers to the fact that they are taking back seats, because they meekly accept the position.

Are children natural liars? This was the question I heard discussed not long ago with a very amusing variation of opinions. As for my own I am in doubt. Here is a little incident that happened recently:

I was walking along one beautiful morning upon a street not familiar to me and was looking around with interest, when a tiny bit of femininity came running along with her curls blowing in the breeze, and her little face expressing the most intense earnestness. I suspected the tot had left her mother in ignorance of her departure.

"Are you running away?" I asked, as she tripped by me.

She stopped instantly and peered up into my face. "No, me no running 'way," she said, moving onward. "Me goin' to find Lottie."

"Where is Lottie?" I persisted. "Does your mother know you are going to find her?"

Once more she paused and looked at me. Then, with a decided "yes, mamma knows. Lottie down there," she resumed her pace, running as fast as her little legs could carry her.

I walked on, convinced by her unhesitating manner that her friends knew where she was going, when suddenly I heard a shrill voice rend the air. "Come back," it said, "your mother says come instantly!" Turning, I saw a woman rushing along after the child, who scurried the faster when she saw her approach. Evidently she was a little runaway. And her face was so innocent when she uttered her baby denials! It could not be said that she did not know what she was saying, for she had a definite purpose in view, that of preventing my interference with her desire "to find Lottie." The only question is whether the child had any perception of wrong in telling the untruth.

I do not believe she had. Such perception must come from training. Children must first be made to see that to lie is mean and cowardly, and then later they can be taught that to be in harmony with truth is one of the divine laws which cannot be broken without degrading the higher self.

Perhaps some of you have read the story of the little girl who went to her mother very early one morning, asking: "What is the worst, mamma, to lie or to steal?" The mother replied that both were so bad she could not tell which was worse.

"Well," said the little one, "I've been thinking a good deal about it, and I believe it's worse to lie than to steal. If you steal a thing you can take it back, 'less you've eaten it, and if you've eaten it, you can pay for it. But," and there was a look of awe in her little face, "a lie is forever!"

Here was a nice definition that few grown people would think of, but it was a true one so far as the influence of the two acts are concerned. A lie cannot be recalled. Once spoken, its poison goes forth, and nothing can stay its power or nullify its influence.

Whether it is natural for children to lie or not, really matters little. They can be trained to respect the truth. And perhaps there is nothing that will influence them more strongly than to attach the stigma of cowardice to the falsehoods. In reality, only a coward is a habitual liar. Only selfish fear will bring forth a waiting falsehood. And there are people to whom lying seems to come easier than telling the truth. They are morally diseased.

As soon as the consciences of children are aroused in this direction, they are quick to perceive any variation from truth. I am reminded here of an amusing story, illustrative of this fact, which will bear repeating.

A minister chanced along a road where was a group of boys surrounding a dog. Thinking they were tormenting the animal, he approached and learned that they were trying to decide who should have the dog by seeing who could tell the biggest lie.

Naturally, the minister was shocked, and he proceeded to talk to them of the wrong they were doing.

"Did you never tell a lie when you were young?" finally asked one of the listening group.

"I never did," was the reply.

The boy looked mournfully around at the boys. "Give him the dog," he said at length, sadly, and turned away.

Keen judges are children of human nature, and rarely indeed are they deceived. And boys know each other, and know that the bravest and most virtuous among them are sometimes tempted beyond their strength.

The Cozy Corner

THE OPTIMISTIC VIEW THE BEST

I was much impressed by the beautiful thoughts on life, as expressed by Nancy Whikey in the Household, but I beg the privilege of taking issue with her on one point.

Being in the "sere and yellow leaf" myself, and looking back on my past life, I see many disappointments and what, at least seemed, failures, but I know now that what we call failures are often just what we need for character building, and I, at sixty-eight, certainly believe that life is worth living. I thoroughly enjoy it, and though physically debarred from taking an active part in the strenuous life by which I am surrounded, and unable by voice, or pen, to influence humanity, I can think—and "thoughts are things" and have a potent influence.

Although the drama of life will go on without us when we leave this plane for a higher one, our thoughts, as well as our deeds, will live after us.

My motto through life has been:

"This world is not so bad a world
As some would like to make it;
And whether good, or whether bad,
Depends on how we take it."

J. T. Willit, Ohio.

DON'T BE A "SQUAM-DOODLE."

Dear Cozy-Corner Friends: Do you know that during the warm weather, when milk sours quickly, that sour cream is just as good as sweet to season mashed potatoes with? Not sour enough to be bitter, of course, but not real sweet.

By the way, how many sorry travesties are served us as mashed potatoes! Soggy, pasty or lumpy, poorly seasoned mixtures, and all called by the name of one of the most wholesome and appetizing dishes ever cooked.

To prepare good mashed potatoes, they must be boiled in salted water until thoroughly done, then drained perfectly, mashed vigorously until every lump is conquered, then the seasoning of cream added and the mass beaten with a fork until it is white and fluffy looking, "good enough to eat," and if served piping hot it will not disappoint your expectations.

Should there be any left—there never is at our house—form it into small, flat cakes, dip in flour and fry in a mixture of hot butter and lard for breakfast, or luncheon.

And do you know that in making chicken salad you may substitute one-half, or even two-thirds, of minced veal, and your salad be none the worse nor your friends who eat it any the wiser?

We homemakers are apt to get into ruts; it is well to try doing new things, or old things in new ways. Try cooking at least one new dish every month and you will find it will add materially to the variety of the cuisine.

Don't be a fossilized squam-doodle; don't be afraid of new things just because they are new. We are living in a glorious age and progression is the order of the day. New inventions are crowding to the front; things unheard of—undreamed of—a decade ago are in common use today. To be worthy of our generation we must be ready to accept this new order of things, and we can "accept" them as applied to the kitchen, as well as any other where.

The "good old times" so constantly eulogized were all right, but the present time, the Now, is not to be dishonored. It is ours; it is the best there is. Look not back regretfully to any past; peer not anxiously into the future. Waste not your life in vain regrets. Remember that

"No star is ever lost we once have seen,
We always may be what we 'might have been.'"

Kittie M. Harbaugh.

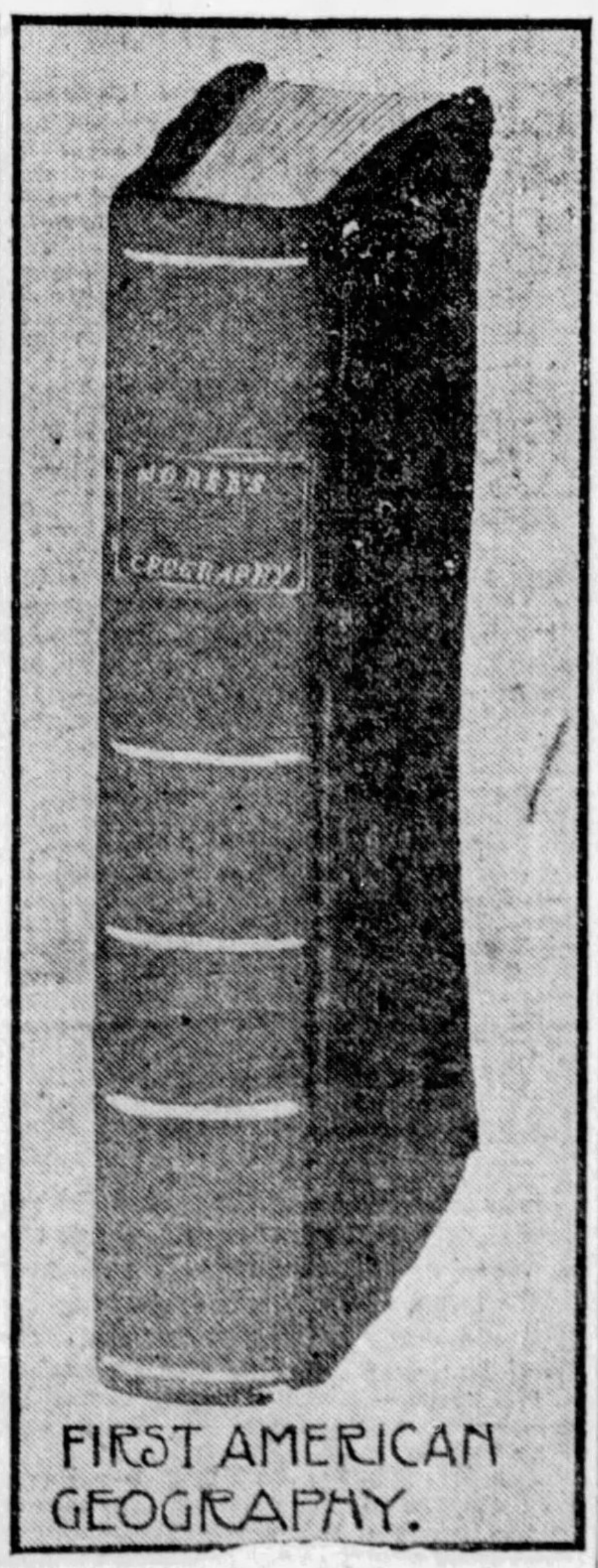
A QUESTION ASKED.

"Harriet B—, New York," says: "I am sixty-nine years old and for fifty of these years have worked side by side with my husband in earning a home, and saving enough to make us comfortable. He died a month ago, and as we had no children, his brother and sister have claimed a share in the property left. They never helped us in any way and were not friends with my husband for years before he died. There isn't much property, and I hate to see a bit of it go to them. Can you tell me what is the law about their rights? I am not able to hire a lawyer, and live so far from a city that I do not know of any to ask, if I could afford it."

In New York state the law gives the widow a life interest in one-third of her husband's real estate and one-half of the personal property, absolutely. If there are no children, the residue of the property is given to the brothers and sisters in equal shares, as is the third, when the widow's life interest ceases.

AN OLD BOOK.

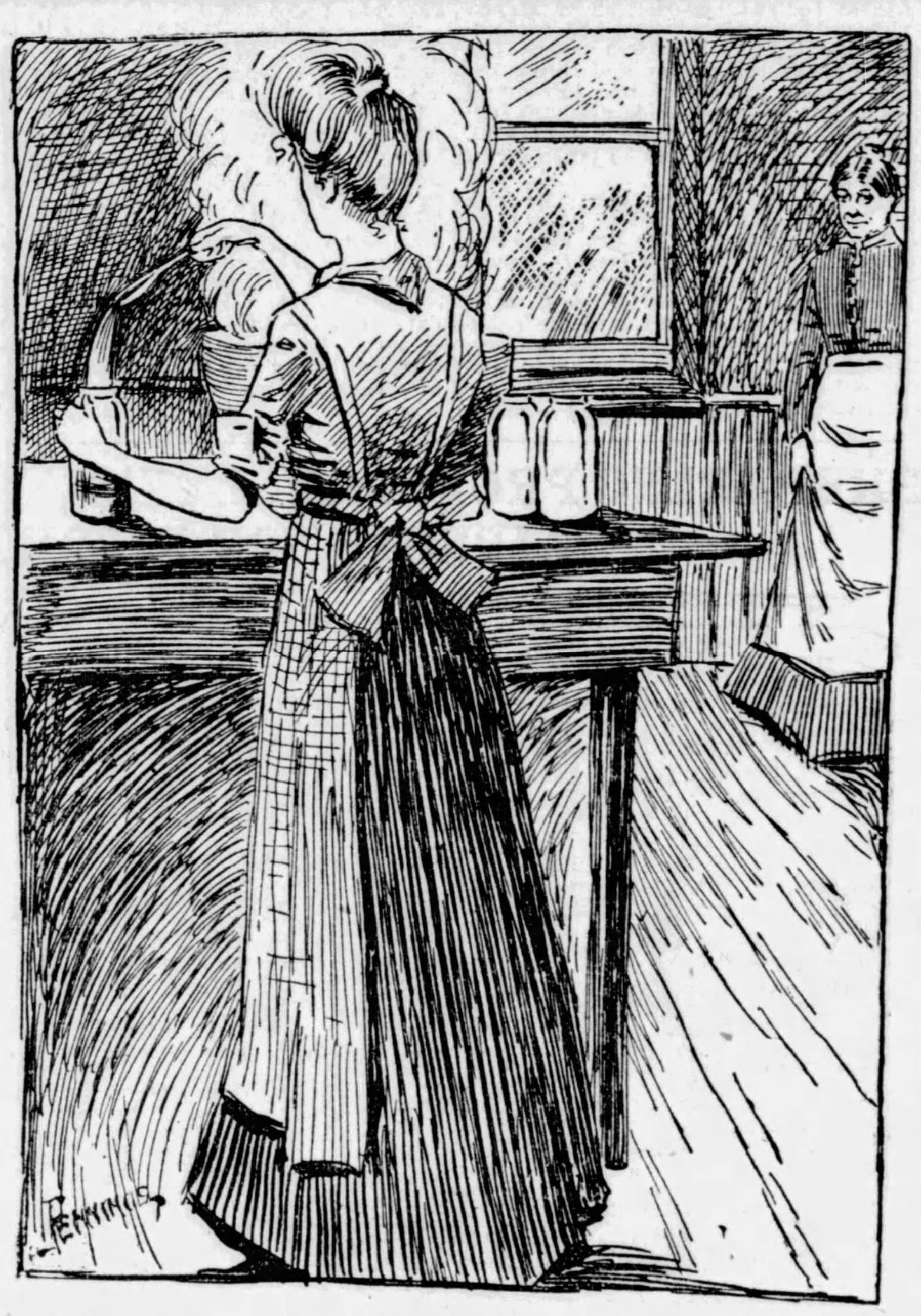
In Colonial days geography was spoken of as "a diversion for a winter's evening," and acquaintance with it was considered an accomplishment rather than a necessity. Some rudimentary instruction in the science was occasionally given at the more advanced schools, but the topic was not taken up in the elementary schools until after the Revolution. A knowledge of it was first made a condition for entering Harvard in 1815, and a dozen years more elapsed before Massachusetts named it among the required studies in the public schools. To begin with, it was not introduced as a separate study, but the books were used as readers. The same was true of the early school histories. However, geography presently won a place of its own and kept it in spite of the protests that the scholars' attention was thereby being taken away from "cyphering."



FIRST AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY.

The pioneer of American authors of school geographies was Jedidiah Morse. On the title page of most editions of his books his name was appended with "D. D. Minister of the Congregation in Charlestown, Massachusetts." He was born in 1761, graduated from Yale in 1783, and the year following published at New Haven his first geography. Later he put forth several other geographies large and small, became a compiler of gazeteers, wrote various important historical and religious works, was one of the founders of Andover Theological Seminaries and for more than thirty years served as pastor of the First church in Charlestown. He won fame not only in his own country, but was recognized abroad as a man of distinguished attainments, and a numer of his books were translated into French and German.—New England Magazine.

JULY SUGGESTIONS.



"June for weddings and July for making jellies and things for the married folks to eat, for eat they will, as love never yet has been sufficient to take the place of food."

So writes one who has had experience in being married, and in making jellies, and jams, and all kinds of good things to eat. She sends with the words of wisdom recorded above the following suggestions which may be useful to The Blade readers.

In canning fruit, it is not the sugar that keeps it; you can put up fruit with no sugar at all, if you please, and it will keep perfectly. The sole idea is to heat the fruit until all possibility of fermentation is lost, then seal the cans so as to exclude the air, which if admitted, would produce this. A most excellent way to can fruit, and one requiring fewer dishes than any other, is to steam it.

Carefully look over the fruit or berries and wash them; for berries I pick them over into a colander, and when all are ready I simply pour cold water over them. This washes away all sand or grit, and does not cause them to mash or lose their flavor as when they are washed in any other way.

Take them from the colander and put them in jars at once, filling the jars as full as they will hold of the fruit, or berries. Have a syrup of sugar and water, as sweet as you like, ready, and half fill the jars with it. Set as many jars, or glasses, as you can easily, in a steamer, and place it over a kettle of water; cover the jars so none of the condensed steam will fall into the fruit and steam from fifteen minutes for berries, to thirty, or forty-five for large fruits. Remove from the fire, fill the jars with more syrup (which has been kept hot), screw on the covers tightly and you will have the best fruit you ever canned, and no cup and pan to wash after—simply the steamer and the kettle containing the water.

This year, as I have a very small family, I have put all of my berries except blueberries, which I have for pies, in jelly glasses. These hold just enough for one meal for my family, and there is not the necessity of eating the same kind of fruit for several meals in succession, to keep it from spoiling, as when even a pint can is opened. I cover these cups of fruit with parafine which keeps it perfectly.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Mrs. D. asks how to prepare a common wood floor before painting it; with what to fill the cracks. She has tried filling them with putty, but found it expensive, troublesome and ineffectual, as the dried putty came out so easily as soon as there was any wear on the floor.

If she will take old newspapers, soak them thoroughly until they are soft, then boil them (with a small lump of glue dissolved in the water) for half an hour, and use this pulp to fill the cracks in the floor, she will have no trouble with its coming out, and it will make a smooth surface to receive the paint. Fill the cracks as full as possible, pushing the paper pulp in with a wooden skewer, and smoothing it level with the adjoining boards. Use as hot as possible and let them become hard before applying the paint.

To keep floor matting in good condition, it should be washed occasionally with salt and water—a pint of salt to a pailful of soft, warm water. Wipe with a dry, clean cloth as soon as washed. Hot water will cause it to turn yellow.

In a room not much used, a coat of white varnish will improve the appearance of matting and this will not need to be washed—simply wiped with a damp cloth once in a while.

White marks on polished furniture, made by setting hot dishes on it, can be removed by mixing two parts of sweet oil and one of vinegar and rubbing the spots with a flannel cloth wet in this.

If the furniture has a dull, greasy look, rub it with turpentine, then polish with the mixture of oil and venegar.

Finger marks on furniture can be removed by rubbing them with sweet oil, then washing in warm water and rubbing hard with a dry, flannel cloth.

To take dents out of furniture, wet the places with hot water, place over them several thicknesses of brown paper well soaked with water, and on these hold a hot iron until the paper is dry. Sometimes several applications will be necessary.

An extra nice cold cream for the face and hands is made thus: Melt over a slow fire, 8 ozs. oil sweet almonds, 2 ozs. spermacetti and 1 1-2 ozs. white wax. When well mixed, remove from the fire and beat in 4 drachms of tincture of benzoin. Beat till cold, then add two or three drops oil of roses and place in small jars. This is very soothing to the skin, especially in hot weather, and is perfectly harmless.

A novel centerpiece for a dinner table was thought of by a woman, who, living in the country, where she had plenty of flowers, had no store near by where she could go to replace her one and only flower vase, which met with disaster on the day of the dinner party. She took a small, perfect cabbage from the garden, placed it with a lace paper doily under it, on a glass plate. She then filled the spaces inside the leaves with roses of every kind her garden produced, placing them in very closely and cutting a hole in the center of the cabbage at the top for the final cluster of roses and buds. Very little of the cabbage showed, but what there was of the tender, pale green, was very lovely.

As this was arranged just before the dinner was served, the whole piece kept fresh and sweet through the meal and elicited much pleasant comment from the guests.

Do not scrub your linoleum; it costs too much to be spoiled in that way. Wash it where the especially soiled places are, with cold water, then go over it with a cloth wet with a mixture of equal parts of oil and vinegar, wiping with a dry cloth as fast as you finish in one spot. Try it and see what a satisfactory method it is for keeping the floor covering looking and wearing well.

Pulverize and mix one ounce each of cedar, rhubarb and cloves, put in bags and hang in your clothes closets; they will prevent moths and give a good, wholesome perfume to your clothing.

To remove the fishy smell that clings to knives, forks and frying pans after a fish dinner, rub all articles used with a cut lemon, then wash as usual.

Add a little borax to the water in which red table linen is washed, if you would prevent the color from fading or running.

THE WINNER.

Mrs. Genevra Sieg Ballard, of Millington, Mass., and Miss Leannah Powell, of Baders, Ill., were the winners of the prizes in the quotation contest.

MGR

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT,
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

A welcome to another long absent friend is hereby extended by the Chaperone, who is always glad to hear from those who "knew and loved," the M. G. R. in its earliest days.

I did not get here in time for the reunion—perhaps I was afraid I would not be recognized—but when I read the remarks by the Chaperone, and had visions of being obliged to stand outside, it flashed through my mind that now would be a very good time to come back and ask forgiveness for my sins of omission with a promise to do better.

You haven't any idea of how "comfy" you all look whether under the trees at an M. G. R. picnic, or before the big fireplace at one of your Winter meetings, as the case may be. I rather think the latter "nook" appeals most to me—even though the mercury is flirting among the nineties—for it was in front of the one in the roomy O'Shaughnessy kitchen that I first met The Blade young people.

I feel under obligations to "Quien Sabe," for the explanation of those two words; they have bothered me a great deal and now I have them safely pigeonholed in my memory along with "Quo Vadis," and some others—"Helen," Mo.

"Beatrice," a Pennsylvania girl, tells us of an incident proving that a "burned child" does not always "dread the fire:" I have read and enjoyed your letters so much that I now ask for admission to the M. G. R., promising to do my best to live up to your most excellent motto and to observe the equally good rules.

"New England Girl" reminds me very much of a dear friend of mine, but my friend does not write for The Blade, so it cannot be she.

Much is being said in the Cozy Corner about drunkenness and its consequent sorrows for the girl who marries a drunkard. Let me tell you of an incident that occurred in this town:

Several years ago a girl married a man whom she knew to be a "moderate drinker;" soon he exchanged the adjective "moderate" for "hard," and she experienced all the trouble that can come to the wife of such a man. About a year ago the man died of disease brought on by excessive use of liquor, and left his wife with two small children to support. Her parents offered her a home for herself and children with them, which she refused, and soon as she could after her husband was buried, she married his brother who was, if possible, a worse drunkard than her first venture.

Now how do any of you account for her actions? Can you think of any excuse for her? I think it will test the charity of even an M. G. R. to believe that she could have the least respect for herself or love for her children.

Let us hear from the thinkers in the circle on this point.—"Beatrice," Pa.

Some years ago I joined the M. G. R., but have gradually dropped out of the goodly company, until I am not quite sure that I now "belong." I have worn the badge everywhere, even into the home state of The Blade, but never have I seen another one.

I live on a farm, in a rough, hilly part of the country, but we have much beautiful and picturesque scenery to make up for the roughness.

If "Pericles" will send his photograph to the M. G. R., I will answer for my courage that I shall not be frightened at it, no matter how bad it looks.

I, too, am fond of books and have read many, ranging in subjects from history to light fiction. J. G. Whittier, the grand old Quaker poet, and E. P. Roe, are my favorite authors.

The M. G. R. serial story was a decided success, and "John, Jr.," proved himself a genius in more things than mere story writing. Let us have another, with a different set of writers, and have it soon.—"Lee Leicester," W. Va.

Here comes another who is fearful about her membership: I wonder if I have lost my membership by my long absence? When I read that Miss Prudence was revising the membership list, I realized my danger of being left out, and also saw how little I had done to help make the column interesting. I am truly sorry and mean in the future, to be a "helper" and not merely a "hearer," so I trust the Chaperone will be good and count me in, when she makes up her list.

I can never tell the good the M. G. R. letters, and principles, have done me, and I take this opportunity of saying so, and thanking you all for your share in the pleasure and profit.

I spent my vacation this summer in Pennsylvania and Missouri. While in the latter state, I saw the devastation caused by the great flood at, and near East St. Louis. No words can describe it; such things must be seen to be fully understood.

I have been fortunate enough to have The Blade each week while away from home, and always look first for the familiar names in Our column.

If I am not too late, I second the motion made by "Em T. Head" that we have another story. If we do, ought we not to be thinking of the best writers very soon?—"Mitts," W. Va.

"Mitts" is right; if we are to have another story, we should send in the names of those we choose to write it as soon as possible.

"Father's Housekeeper," must send her correct name and full address before she can be recognized as a member of the M. G. R.

CONTENT.

Lyin' underneath the shadows on the far side of a hill,
Jes' kin feel the whole world thrillin' to the Master's kindly wi'l;
Birds a singin', bees a hummin', an' the brook goes tink-a-tink—
Why, there's music kind o' hidden in the thoughts you hev' to think!
Half asleep, yet wholly conscious, feelin' good toward everything;
Way off in the village, maybe, hear a happy church bell ring—
Oh! ef I could catch the spirit of the ol' earth's gentle croon
I would write a lastin' poem on the mellow days o' June!

Dreamin'? Yes, a-dreamin'! an' jes' wishin' it was half as well
With the pore in pent-up cities where the rich and mighty dwell.

Banner Puzzlers

For June.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American satesman, born at Delaware, O., October 14, 1822. He graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., studied law at Harvard, and first practiced it in Fremont, O., later in Cincinnati. He was a major of volunteers at the breaking out of the civil war, and served under McClellan in the Army of the Potomac. In 1862 he became colonel of his regiment, and subsequently brigadier and major-general of volunteers. He resigned from the army in 1865, having been elected representative to Congress from Ohio, an office to which he was elected for a second term, resigning it in 1867 to become governor of Ohio, filling the latter position for two consecutive terms, and being re-elected to it in 1875. The following year he was nominated for President, and was declared elected by a special commission appointed to examine into the validity of the votes cast in Louisiana, Oregon and Florida. He died at Fremont, O., January 17, 1893.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—SYNONYMS.

A flock of ships is called a fleet, and a fleet of sheep is called a flock. A flock of girls is called a ——; and a —— of wolves is called a ——; and a —— of thieves is called a ——; and a —— of angels is called a ——; and a —— porpoises is called a ——; and a —— of buffaloes is called a ——; and a —— of partridges is called a ——; and a —— of beauties is called a ——; and a —— of ruffians is called a ——.

HAWKEYE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

How long will it take a person to count $1,000,000 if he counts $5 per second for 10 hours per day?

Give answer in days, hours, minutes and seconds.

METTA.

4.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X

1.—Part of a ship.
2.—Across.
3.—The opposite of lord.
4.—To repair.
5.—One of the great lakes.
6.—The movement of a top.

Primals give the name of an American poet, and the finals that of an English poet.

HENRY.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us from what mythological fancy the idea of a "hell" or dark abode of the dead arose?

MINNIE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—

"See what a lovely shell,
Small, and pure as a pearl,
Lying close to my foot;
Made so fairily well,
With delicate spire and whorl,
How exquisitely minute,
A miracle of design!"

W. C. MOLLETT.

Answers to Puzzles of July 16.

1.—Bayard Taylor.

2.—.06752 sq. ins. (See Chat.)

3.—Carl, Robert, Albert, Calbert, Herbert, Jacob, John, Henry, Harry, Thomas, James, Homer, Horace, Clarde, Clyde, Isaac, Job, Perry, Abram, Asa.

4.—C equals 100; C-able, C-ant, C-ask, C-hip, C-heat, C-lank, C-owl, C-row.

5.—The tallow tree of Malabar is very large, with leathery leaves of 4-10 ft. long, and panicles of white fragrant flowers, with five petals. The stem is often 16 ft. in circumference. By incisions in this stem East India copal is obtained, and by boiling its seeds, there is produced a firm, white, vegetable tallow, having no unpleasant odor, and therefore particularly desirable for making candles and soap. Another variety of Tallow Tree grows in China. Its fruit consists of capsules divided into three cells, each cell containing a round seed covered with a beautifully white vegetable tallow. These seeds are crushed and boiled and the tallow skimmed off while the liquid is hot. This tree has been introduced into some of the Southern states, and is of a very attractive appearance in the fall, when the leaves become a bright red, and the pericarps falling off, leave the white seeds suspended among them by threads.

6.—N. P. Willis wrote—

"Bright flag, at yonder tapering mast,
Fling out your field of azure blue;
Let star and stripe be westward cast,
And point, as Freedom's eagle flew."

Chat.

The solution sent by Mr. Faul to his problem answered today is this:

The sides of the right-angled tri-angle whose vertices are the center of the dollar, the center of the quarter, and the point of tangency of the two dollars, are respectively ¾, 1, and 1¼ ins., and its area is ⅜ sq. in. Since the sides of the tri-angle are in the ratio of 3, 4 and 5, the angle of the sector on the quarter is 36 degrees 52 1-5 min.; and that on the dollar is 53 degrees, 7 4-5 min.; and the areas of the sectors are .060437, and .280803 sq. ins. Now the area of the tri-angle minus the area of the sectors equals .03376 sq. ins. equals ½ the required space. Hence, .03376x2 equals .06752, equals answer.

W. H. Funk, you are very welcome to come to the 'Cademy as often as you choose.

W. P. E. says concerning the answer to the second puzzle in the list of June 25: "I fear to discriminate by giving names, since all 'ladies' are 'lovely.'"

R. S. Walker, by all means tell the M. G. Rs. of your Cuban trip.

Geo. W. Haselton says: "I shall be 81 years old on the 10th of August, so I do not expect to match the girls and boys. But I like to try, and if I should happen to beat them, I should be awfully tickled!"

Mr. W. Lake is having trouble of his own just now. Four of the "high grade" arithmetic boys are after him, concerning his pole problem.

They are F. E. Perry, Mc. of Mich., A. Faul and G. R. Wolfe.

E. B. Johnson, come in as often as you can.

The New Language Grammar Book

Said Tommy Green, if I could write those mean old language books,
I'd make the teachers scratch their heads with some new-fangled crooks.
I'd leave out all the commas, not a period I'd use,
The colons, semicolons and hyphens, too, I'd lose.

The noses of quotation marks I'd put right out of joint,
I'd kill that nightmare of my life, the exclamation point,
I'd leave the dashes out the book, parentheses as well,
Interrogation marks'd go—now wouldn't that be swell?

If all the reading books we use were left for me to plan
There wouldn't be a capital from Boston to Japan.
That punctuation word would lose its terrors for me when
Those senseless marks were slaughtered never to come back again.

and then when i got up to read id run along like this i wouldnt have to watch for quotes no commas would i miss id read along the whole book through and never stop the while for there wouldnt be a period moren once in half a mile.

—George William Daley.

BOBBY'S TROUBLES.

It had been deemed necessary to spank Bobby. When it was all over with the exception of the subdued, spasmodic snuffle, Bobby, whose palpitating heart was sorely grieved, found his way to the library, where his Uncle Will had fled. The door was closed, for Uncle Will claimed he couldn't bear to hear little boys cry. Bobby knocked, and rattled the door-knob.

"Come in," called Uncle Will.

"What—sniff—what are you doin', Uncle Will?" asked Bobby, in a plaintive pipe.

"Reading about lions," was the reply; and Uncle Will bent again over his book.

Bobby advanced, sniffing, and took an humble stand by the arm of his uncle's chair. In Uncle Will's lap, sure enough, lay a large book, on the open page of which was a picture, in colors, of an immense and ferocious lion in the act of rending a mild gazelle. To look at the scene was to shudder, and Bobby put his finger in his mouth, dreading to think what might happen if the lion should suddenly leap out of the book.

"Does the subject interest you?" Uncle Will asked encouragingly, putting an arm about his nephew. Bobby climbed into the chair. He felt safer, at any rate, near Uncle Will.

"He won't hurt us, will he?" he remarked, with an air of boldness. "Would he eat us, Uncle Will?"

"'When satiated with food, which he devours while the blood of his prey is yet warm with life,'" read Uncle Will from the book, "'he is stupid, and may be pursued and slain with ease and safety. It is when hungry that he is most dangerous to the hunter. The natives build great circular bonfires——'"

"Once at the circus, Uncle Will," breathlessly broke in Bobby, wriggling, "w'y—w'y—you tooked me to the circus!"

"Very good, so far," said Uncle Will, with a knowing smile; "and very true. Go on."

"And—and—we saw some lions, didn't we, Uncle Will?"

Uncle Will chuckled.

"I thought we would soon come to our point," said he to himself. Then aloud: "We certainly did, Bobby. They were 'corkers,' too, weren't they?"

"Uncle Will," cried Bobby, squirming with excitement at so reckless a thought, "supposin' a grea', grea' big lion comed right in this liberry—w'y——"

"Yes," encouraged Uncle Will—"seeking whom he might devour. I follow you. Go on."

"Wy, we'd—we'd just tell him to go 'way again," said Bobby, with a sweeping gesture of contempt. "And—and he'd go, too, wouldn't he, Uncle Will?"

"Yes; with the exercise of some diplomacy and a stern but polite dismissal, I think we might readily free our library of lions. Now look here, young man," Uncle Will went on, shutting his book and drawing Bobby closely to him, so that the yellow curls clustered confidingly upon his shoulder and a warm little breath swept his cheek, "what was all that trouble I heard a while ago? Were you a party to it?"

"I got a spankin'," Bobby remarked, with a yawn.

"So? What was that for?"

"I was naughty."

"Oh, that is very painful news!" Uncle Will exclaimed.

"Nurse wouldn't let me eat my doughnut," Bobby admitted frankly.

"Did mamma say you might eat your doughnut?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then why didn't you?"

"Uncle Will, I told you once. Nurse said I must wait for luncheon."

"And then what happened?"

"It bit the horrid old nurse, that's what I did!"

"Just like the lion when he is hungry," suggested Uncle Will, kissing the childish forehead tenderly. "Snarling and biting, and saying bad, bad words," he added as if to himself; "just like the lion. I am surprised and shocked to think that my nephew would do such things."

Bobby cuddled closer to Uncle Will, and hid his face.

"I was hungry," he murmured.

Uncle Will smiled, and stroked the downy cheek. To be hungry explained so much! Even the ravenous lion was docile when his hunger had been satisfied. And wherein lay the difference? Boy—lion; lion—boy? Uncle Will had been hungry himself. Once, in the Philippines, on a long march, he had been so terribly hungry it had seemed to him he would have to break the military rules for the sake of food, even at risk of being court-martialled. He had bitten no one, it was true; but as he now thought of that time it appeared to him his salvation had rested in the fact that he had not been forbidden to bite. The first sign of opposition would have thrown him and many another into open revolt.

He condensed this chain of thought into a few simple words, and Bobby listened while he told of that fearful march, and of the reward of waiting that came with the sinking sun.

"Uncle Will," said Boby drowsily, as the narrative drew to a close, "did you shoot any lions in the war?"

"No, Bobby," answered Uncle Will. "I saw some though."

"Really truly live ones, Uncle Will?"

"Well—er—it amounted to that, yes,"

"And you tooked me to the circus; didn't you, Uncle Will?"

"So I am led to believe."

"And they was lions there, wasn't they?"

"Yes, laddie. And they bit, and scratched, and snarled."

"Uncle Will."

"What, dear?"

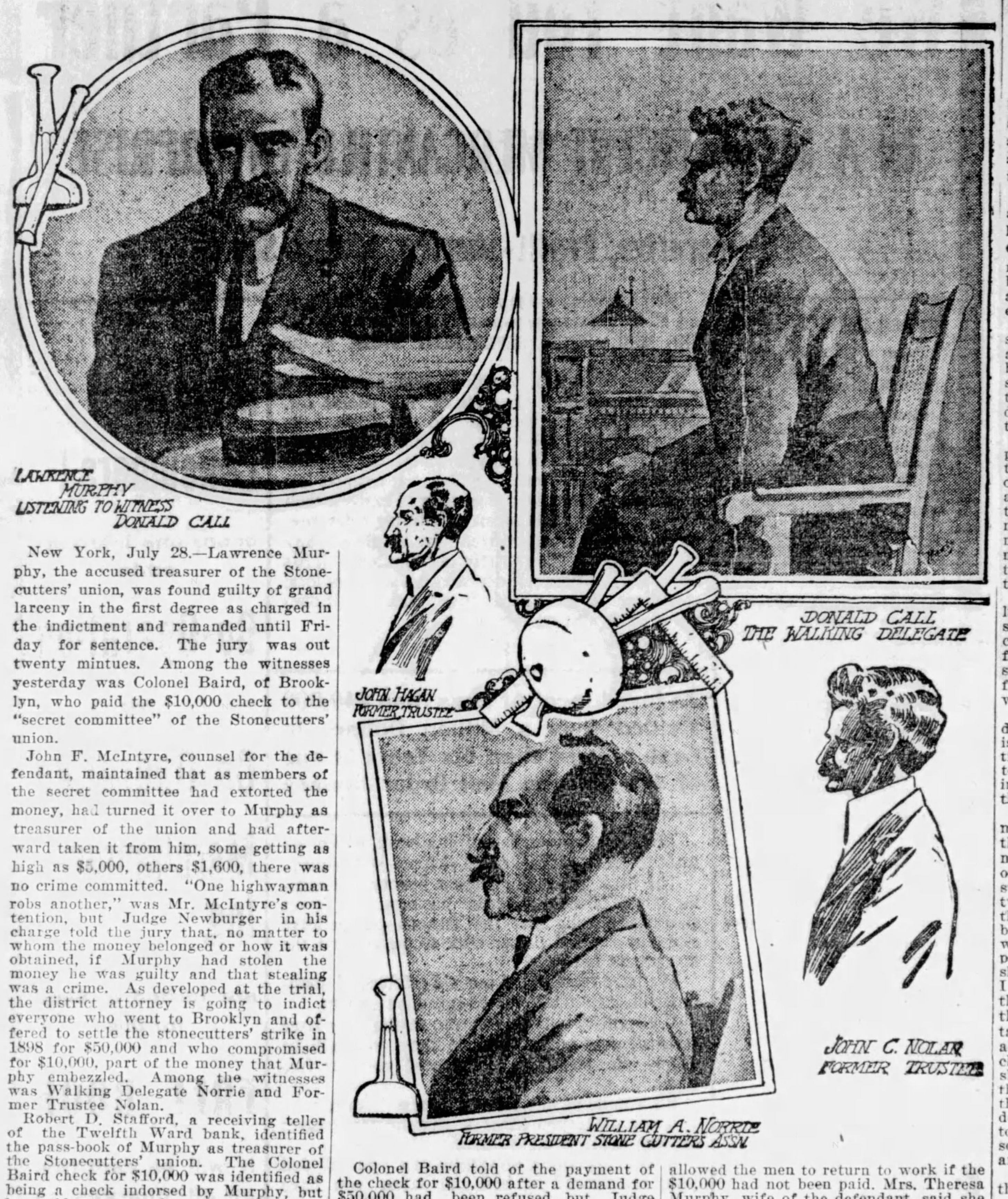
"I love you, Uncle Will."

As Bobby said this, Uncle Will's eyes grew moist, and he smiled through his tears—tears of love for the precious boy whose little heart he so well understood, but he did not answer.

"And—Uncle Will—I—I—aren't goin' to bite—any—more."

FOUR BEAUTIES.

Labor Leader Murphy Is Convicted of Larceny


LAWRENCE MURPHY LISTENING TO WITNESS DONALD CALL
JOHN HAGAN FORMER TRUSTEE
DONALD CALL THE WALKING DELEGATE
JOHN C. NOLAN FORMER TRUSTEE
WILLIAM A. NORRIE FORMER PRESIDENT STONE CUTTERS ASSN.

New York, July 28.—Lawrence Murphy, the accused treasurer of the Stonecutters' union, was found guilty of grand larceny in the first degree as charged in the indictment and remanded until Friday for sentence. The jury was out twenty mintues. Among the witnesses yesterday was Colonel Baird, of Brooklyn, who paid the $10,000 check to the "secret committee" of the Stonecutters' union.

John F. McIntyre, counsel for the defendant, maintained that as members of the secret committee had extorted the money, had turned it over to Murphy as treasurer of the union and had afterward taken it from him, some getting as high as $5,000, others $1,600, there was no crime committed. "One highwayman robs another," was Mr. McIntyre's contention, but Judge Newburger in his charge told the jury that, no matter to whom the money belonged or how it was obtained, if Murphy had stolen the money he was guilty and that stealing was a crime. As developed at the trial, the district attorney is going to indict everyone who went to Brooklyn and offered to settle the stonecutters' strike in 1898 for $50,000 and who compromised for $10,000, part of the money that Murphy embezzled. Among the witnesses was Walking Delegate Norrie and Former Trustee Nolan.

Robert D. Stafford, a receiving teller of the Twelfth Ward bank, identified the pass-book of Murphy as treasurer of the Stonecutters' union. The Colonel Baird check for $10,000 was identified as being a check indorsed by Murphy, but he could not remember whether Murphy made the deposit.

Colonel Baird told of the payment of the check for $10,000 after a demand for $50,000 had been refused, but Judge Newberger refused to allow the witness to answer whether the union would have allowed the men to return to work if the $10,000 had not been paid. Mrs. Theresa Murphy, wife of the defendant, said she was present when the $5,000 was paid to Black.

THINGS LOOK WARLIKE

The Gulf of Pe Chi Li the Center of Interest.

Victoria, B. C., July 23.—News was received by the steamer Olympia, which has arrived from the Orient, that warlike preparations are going on apace. Officers from the Olympia say the Japanese government was fitting out many liners for transport service. The fleets of warships of Japan and the powers in the Orient were still maneuvering in the gulf of Pe Chi Li and off Korea. Russian reinforcements were also reported to be arriving.

It was reported from Harbin that two mixed brigades consisting of infantry, cavalry and engineers, were coming over the transsiberian railway, and an infantry regiment was following. The announced purpose of the coming of these troops was to test the transportation capacity of the Siberian railway. Further to reinforce the Russians, a battalion of sailors and marines has been organized in Russian Turkestan, and ordered to Manchuria. Three new Russian cruisers are also reported from the Straits settlement, en route to Port Arthur, with cargoes under merchant flags.

Wang Chih Chun, governor of Kwang Si, has been ordered to Canton to discuss measures to suppress the revolution in south China with the viceroy of the two Kwangs.

The rebels are reinforced daily. It is said royal troops are joining them. Much looting is done by the rebels, who are well armed and are receiving supplies of arms and provisions continually. News from Canton tells of frequent piracies despite the fact that seven gunboats of Great Britain, America, France and Germany are patrolling the river.

Floods caused by the raising of the river in Machang, Hupen province, have caused great loss of life and rendered thousands homeless.

China Refuses Open Ports.

Pekin, July 23.—Prince Ching, the president of the foreign office, has written to United States Minister Conger, refusing to open towns in Manchuria. In his letter he dwells upon the impossibility of China opening to foreigners towns which are not in her possession, but which are held by Russian troops, and points out the complications which would be likely to follow.

It is believed here, however, that a compromise may be reached by including one town—Ta Yung Kao—in the new commercial treaty.

Uncle Sam Will Insist.

Washington, July 23.—Inasmuch as the Chinese government very recently has expressed its willingness to yield to the desires of the United States for open ports in Manchuria, the officials here are at a loss to understand the communication sent by Prince Ching to Minister Conger refusing this concession. They have received no advices on the subject. The importance of the communication, if it accurately reflects the attitude of the Chinese government is fully realized in Washington. However, impressed with the heretofore expressed willingness of China to open Manchurian ports, reinforced by the assurances given to this government by Russia along the same lines, the officials continue firm in their belief that the situation ultimately will be clarified, and the efforts of the United States be rewarded. In some quarters the objections urged to the opening of ports in Prince Ching's communication, are regarded as a mere diplomatic quibble, designed, perhaps, to placate Russia. No matter what fresh obstacle may intervene, our government, firm in the stand it has taken, will insist on open ports.

For the Sinews of War.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—It is said that Russia has arranged with French capitalists for a loan of $26,000,000.

The Quito Railway.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, July 25.—A controversy has arisen between the American company which is building the Quito railway, and the government, the latter refusing to advance further money as requested by the contractors, alleging that they have already been overpaid for the value of the work done. The matter will be discussed in congress, at its meeting in August next.

NOVEL DEFENSE.

Extortion From Employers to Settle Strikes.

New York, July 25.—Counsel for Lawrence Murphy, the former treasurer of the Stone Cutters' Union, now on trial charged with aprpopriating the organization's funds, continued his novel line of defense before Judge Newburger, in dragging from each witness admissions as to methods used by the Journeymen Stone Cutters' union in extorting money from employers. There was a crowd of labor men in court.

John Boyle, treasurer of the Stone Cutters' union, was recalled. By him the prosecutor identified a contract between the six members of the Stone Cutters' union and the Lawyers' Surety company, which was introduced to disprove the previous testimony that these same members divided the $9,600 among themselves. The document was a contract by which the members of the "secret" committee could not draw the money from the Lawyers' Surety company unless they filed every two days a statement of their services rendered. Boyle testified that he had turnd over to Murphy the $1,600 he had received "for services to be rendered" as his share of the $9,600 trust fund, and that this fund had been deposited with the surety company before the Brooklyn Stone Dealers' association had paid to the union $10,000.

Several other witnesses testified that the trust fund was created by fines against members of the union during a strike in 1898, which fines were paid by the employers under an agreement with the union to end the strike.

Donald Call, formerly president of the union, testified that the "secret" committee had demanded $50,000 from the Brooklyn stone dealers to settle the strike of 1902, and that $100,000 might have been demanded. As a compromise the committee agreed to accept $10,000, which was paid.

William A. Norrie, treasurer in 1902, and now president of the Stone Cutters' union, told of the "secret committee" turning over the checks to Murphy, the treasurer, how the six other members of the committee began to get uneasy about the whereabouts of the checks, and how they went to Murphy and told him that he must put the money through the proper channels of the association. Norrie said that Murphy told him that they would have to "dig deeper than him" to get the money, but that he finally agreed to meet them the next morning.

Then, although they all gathered as agreed, Murphy did not apepar. It was after that that Murphy went to Europe.

After sustaining several objections raised by the prosecutor upon counsel's procedure, Judge Newburger said:

"If it is proved that funds of this organization were turned over to the defendant for keeping, then he will be held responsible for them, and must give a satisfactory accounting. I will so charge the jury. If the money in question was obtained by questionable practice, then there is another means of correcting the evil. How the money came into the association does not lessen the responsibility of the officer elected to care for it."

The trial was adjourned until Monday.

New York, July 23.—Before Judge Newburger in general sessions the taking of testimony began in the trial of Lawrence Murphy, former treasurer of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' association, for grand larceny in the theft of all the funds of the association, amounting to $12,794.

It developed in the trial that his counsel will put in the defense that the funds he is charged with stealing were not legitimate dues and fines of the organization, but extortion money wrung from builders and contractors under threat.

Counsel made the open assertion that one builder in Brooklyn had been forced to pay the union men $10,000. Questions were put by defendant's counsel to make it appear that counsel was in possession of information that, in the last year over $200,000 had been paid to unions in this city by bosses and employes for fines, assessments and "expenses."

At one time in the course of his questioning defendant's counsel asked a witness if it was not true that one builder in New York paid $15,000 to settle some difficulty with a union. The witness, who was a union man, answered that he would not tell if he knew.

THE POPE'S WILL.

Fifteen Millions to Be Given His Successor.

Rome, July 24.—After the will of Leo XIII had been opened it was the intention of the cardinals to maintain the strictest secrecy concerning its contents, but it is learned that it comprises 36 sheets in the handwriting of the late pope, except some additions evidently made in his later years, when the pope found considerable difficulty in writing, owing to the trembling of his hand, which was so pronounced before his death that he was obliged to hold his right hand with his left when he made his signature. The earlier portions of the testament include the recommendation which the testator addressed to his executors, Cardinals Rampolla, Mocenni and Cretoni, on the best way to continue the religious impulse given to the church as well as the policy followed by the holy see during later years.

The document then enumerates all the property which Leo possessed, which it is said, is valued at about $15,000,000, and provides that it shall all go to his successor for the benefit of the church, including even the presents which might, perhaps, be considered personal property rather than gifts to the pontiff, as such. The money which the pope left is in a closed safe in his bedroom, the keys having been given to different persons mentioned in the will.

To the members of his family the pope left a present for each, to be chosen from the valuable objects in his apartment, and similar gifts were bequeathed to his doctors. All the land purchased and buildings erected for institutions personally founded by Leo are put in the name of the holy sea to avoid possible claims from relatives, as the pope probably remembered that some time after the death of Piux IX, the latter's nephew instituted a suit against the church claiming 15,000 francs as their portion of his estate. The will ends by providing that his remains shall be buried in the Basilica of St. John's Lataran in the tomb which he had already chosen.

In addition to the bequests already mentioned the will of Pope Leo made provision for the distribution of about $20,000 among the poor of Rome, Perugia, where he for many years was archbishop, and Carpineto, where he was born.

THE KING'S VISIT.

Dublin, July 25.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra, left Dublin by train, shortly before noon today, accompanied by Princess Victoria and their suites, on their way to Newton yards, County Down, where they will visit the Marquis of Londonderry, at his Mount Stewart residence. Notwithstanding the rain, the royal party drove from the vice regal lodge in open carriages and halted at Phoenix park, to review thousands of school children, whose volume of shrill cheering while one of the number presented a bouquet to the queen, was one of the most touching features of the Dublin reception of their majesties, which, throughout was remarkable for its enthusiasm and the entire absence of unpleasantness. The route to the railroad station was packed with continuously cheering people, who gave the royal visitors a magnificent farewell. A message from King Edward to the Irish people, issued this morning, expresses a deep appreciation of the loyalty and affection with which the king and queen were surrounded during their stay in Dublin, and says his majesty trusts that in God's providence the Irish may enjoy blessings commensurate with the warmth of their hearts.

SOUFRIERE AGAIN.

Kingston, Island of St. Vincent, July 23.—The Soufriere volcano has been slightly agitated since July 19, emitting puffs intermittently, which cause electrified clouds and low rumblings. A severe earthquake shock was felt at 1:40 a. m. Tuesday, accompanied by a subterranean sound of cracking, which shook the buildings here and threw the populace into a state of consternation, fearing that a disastrous phenomenon would follow this earthquake, similar to that of July 17, 1902, which preceded the eruption of September 13, 1902.

DANVILLE MOB.

It Lynched and Burned a Negro Criminal.

Danville, Ill., July 27.—After the terrible scenes of Saturday night, when for six hours the city was at the mercy of a howling, blood-thirsty mob of frenzied and half-drunken men, Danville is quiet today.

It is the quiet, however, that is brought about by the glittering of rifles in the hands of soldiers who are licensed to kill. On the surface all is peaceful, but underneath the storm of rage and hatred is boiling and threatens to break forth anew when the troops shall have departed.

Tossed here and there on the public square as the capricious winds will it, are the fragments of clothing, bits of bloody hay and splintered wood, grewsome mementoes of the sickening tragedy, when the negro Mayfield was dragged to death and his corpse hacked to bits and burned.

Close by is the county jail, not a whole pane of glass left in the windows, and the doors and walls bearing the marks of the assault by the mob. Three blocks away is the city prison, demolished by the mob. In the hospitals are a dozen or more men suffering gunshot wounds, and many more slunk away after the sheriff made his determined stand, bearing with them testimony in the way of buckshot, that he was a man of his word.

As to the acts of police and sheriff, public opinion is greatly divided. "The police should have put up a harder fight at the city jail to prevent Metcalf being dragged from the safe where he had been hidden," say some; others blame Sheriff Whitlock for firing on the mob at the county jail, while still others loudly praise him.

Criticism of the police force because it did not aid the sheriff at the county jail is also frequent. It is said there is friction between the sheriff and police owing to local politics. Sheriff Whitlock said, in giving his version of the shooting into the mob:

"After I saw from the jail that the mob was determined to attack, I went to the veranda and attempted to talk to the maddened men. As I stepped into view of the crowd two bullets were fired one striking the wall back of me. I fired two two shots into the air. Some one shouted that I was only bluffing and was shooting blank cartridges. I warned the mob I would resist an attack on the jail with powder and lead. There was another shot from the mob and it surged forward. I then fired a shot from my shotgun into the their legs. This drove them back but they returned a moment later to the attack on the front of the door. I was alarmed for the safety of my wife and children. My wife took a gun and said she would stand by me. I got her and the children out of the way and then as the leaders came with the rail to batter down the walls I shot down at the rail to make them drop it. This accounts for so many being shot in the hands and arms. I fired eight or ten shots in all."

Sheriff Whitlock had four deputies and three constables with him in the jail guarding the prisoners. He says none fired into the mob but himself.

The sheriff states that he can identify many persons who were among the stormers of the jail. It is probable that State's Attorney John D. Keeslar will apply today to Circuit Court Judge M. Thompson for the impaneling of a special grand jury to investigate the entire affair. Mayor Beard states that the leaders will unquestionably be prosecuted. Neither Mr. Beard nor Mr. Keeslar think they can identify any of the participants.

It is stated that in the mob which committed the depredations there were many women spectators. Numbers of lads from 14 to 18 years mingled with the throng. Many of the men had been drinking before they began their evening's work and the action of the authorities in closing the saloons when lawlessness broke out is commended.

Four companies of the Seventh Illinois infantry arrived yesterday from the state camp at Springfield. They are under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Clasby, who has doubled the guard of militiamen about the jail. One hundred sentries now form a cordon around it. No one is allowed within a block of the jail.

The revised list of dead and injured from the riot is as follows:

The dead: John D. Mayfield, negro, lynched and burned; Henry Catterman, killed by the negro Mayfield.

The injured: John Devore, thigh mangled by load of buckshot; Adam Murray, shot in forehead; will recover; —— Bicknell, buckshot in leg; Clement Mobaker, buckshot in leg and arm; Edward Hart, shot in hand; A. Swafford, injured internally; Fred Loranz, buckshot in legs; W. Lattern, buckshot in both arms; Harry Bennick, of Taplin, Ill., buckshot in foot and leg; two unknown men wounded in the arms and hands with buckshot, refused to give their names when wounds were dressed; Henry Clade, of Pavillion Heights, buckshot in left side; four unknown negroes, beaten into insensibility by the mob; unknown woman, carried away in a buggy after she was seen to fall; H. Hines, shot in neck; Otto Heinke, shot in arms.

Part of the Militia Withdrawn.

Springfield, Ill., July 27.—Adjutant General Scott had a conversation by telephone with Lieutenant Colonel John M. Closby, commanding the First battalion, Seventh infantry, guarding the jail at Danville, this forenoon, in which Colonel Closby said all was quiet in that city; that the mob had dispersed and that the work of repairing the jail was progressing and would be completed tomorrow.

As a result of the report the adjutant general ordered companies A and B to return to Springfield this afternoon, leaving companies H and I at Danville.

A NEGRO OFFICER.

New York, July 24.—It was largely due to the sagacity of Thomas H. Peyton, a negro policeman of Brooklyn, that the Roxbury murder mystery was solved.

THOMAS H. PEYTON.

When Inspector Titus found that it was a negro who had committed the murder he detailed Peyton on the case and within ten hours he had arrested Jackson. Peyton is 32 years old, married, and was born in Washington, D. C.

GEN. CLAY DEAD.

Kentucky Statesman Passed Away at 93 Years.

Richmond, Ky., July 23.—General Cassius Marcellus Clay, duelist, abolitionist, statesman, author, hero of a marriage at 84 to a girl of 14, whom he afterward gave up that she might marry a young lover, and known far and wide as the sage of White Hall, died last night at 9:10 o'clock. The room wherein he expired is a veritable arsenal. In a hall just outside there is a loaded cannon. The arms were got together to repel an attack of an imaginary vendetta.

In his last moments the nonagenarian's former child-wife, widowed by the killing of her second husband by a train, was his devoted nurse. About the dying man were his children, some of whom had not entered White Hall or seen their father for years because of his hallucination that they were in a vendetta sworn to kill him.

In days long gone by his home had been fashioned into a veritable fortress and armed men guarded it from the attack of sheriffs attempting to serve on him a writ sworn out by one of these children. All were forgiven, however, before the aged man breathed his last.

The surviving children are: Brutus J. Clay, prominent in national politics, of Richmond; Miss Laura Clay, noted as an exponent of woman's suffrage, Lexington; Mrs. Dabney Crenshaw, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Mary Barr Clay, and Mrs. James Bennett, of Richmond, Ky.

General Clay was 93 years old. He served as United States minister to Russia under President Lincoln.

The years of life of General Cassius M. Clay were filled with more stirring events than fall to the ordinary lot of men. He had of recent years been chiefly known to the country from his sensational matrimonial experiments and the vivid remembrance of his earlier personal encounters. He had always been a man of decided convictions and had been in the habit of expressing his opinion of men and things at all times and under all circumstances. Personally as near fearless as a man was ever created, and living in a community where an appeal to deadly weapons was the natural result of a personal insult, he fought more desperate battles than any man of his time. Despite this, however, he rendered to his country distinguished services at home and abroad and, despite his violent methods and erratic temper, had a more than ordinary effect upon the political thought of his day—a day which may be said to have ended with the close of his services as minister to St. Petersburg in 1869.

General Clay came from distinguished stock and lived all his life in the home at White Hall, near Richmond. His father, General Green Clay, came from Virginia before the admission of Kentucky to the union and had served in the Virginia legislature, being a member when the federal constitution was ratified. The elder Clay entered a large tract of land, on which the present family homestead of White Hall stands. Here on the 2,000 acre plantation of the father's acquirement Cassius M. Clay was born in October, 1810. He was educated at Transylvania university at Lexington, the school which Jefferson Davis attended in his youth, and afterward went to Yale and was graduated from that institution. He was sent to the state legislature from Madison county, in which White Hall is situated, two terms.

He was married at the age of 23 to a daughter of the old Warfield family of Lexington, and continuing his political life he was twice more elected to the legislature from his new home county. The third campaign, however, resulted in his defeat on account of his pronounced antislavery views.

In this connection General Clay always maintained that his position had been misunderstood by latter day writers, who persisted in calling him an abolitionist, while he denied that he was an abolitionist. Abolitionists, he explained, insisted on freeing the slaves without regard to the property rights of the owners, while he was a Jeffersonian emancipationist and believed that the slaves should be freed, but that the owners should be compensated for the property they were deprived of.

Just about this period was the time of General Clay's most famous duels and personal encounters with political opponents and braves. When he was about 35 he fought near Lexington with one Brown, who was put forward to stop a series of interruptions which Clay was in the habit of making to the speeches of Robert Wickliffe, a candidate for the legislature against Garrett Davis.

The partisans of Wickliffe, without his knowledge, had determined that Clay should be silenced. They selected Brown, a noted knife fighter and dead shot with the pistol, to do it. When Clay, at the meeting in question, arose and challenged the correctness of the charges against Davis, Brown interposed with the fighting word, "You are a liar." Clay was armed with his favorite bowie knife, and knowing that the challenge meant a fight to the death the drew his weapon and sprang for Brown. The latter held his fire, and Clay realized that it was not a question with Brown of saving his own life so much as making sure of the death of his opponent. To protect his heart he threw his left arm across his breast, and, as he came in striking distance he buried the knife in the skull of Brown.

At the instant of the stroke Brown fired, and Clay's knife continued to inflict only such wounds as can be made by a bowie knife in the hands of a man at close quarters and determined to kill. Brown, in the few seconds that elapsed before his antagonist was pulled away from his prostrate body, was cut literally to pieces. Brown, however, recovered.

The story of Clay's first fight with his rival in love has been often told and amounted to a severe caning of his rival, who had committed the offense of writing a disparaging letter to the mother of Clay's intended wife. Clay also fought a duel with Robert Wicliffe, and there was a feud between him and Tom Marshall, though the two, it is believed, never fought.

Even after his retirement to private life and when he was nearly 70 years old the fighting blood was still warm in his veins and being insulted and threatened by a workhand of his, the old general met the attack with a pistol shot that killed his opponent.

General Clay served in the Mexican war, commanding a company of volunteers from his home county. He was taken prisoner and held by the Mexicans for some time. In 1848 he supported General Taylor for the presidency and the succeeding year he organized the anti-slavery voters of Kentucky and became their candidate for governor, receiving about 4,000 votes.

In 1861 he was made minister to Russia and the next year was recalled for active military duty and succeeded General Lew Wallace in command at Lexington. The next year, however, he was sent back to St. Petersburg and while there he did good service for the United States in holding the friendship of Russia during the war period. He also negotiated the purchase of Alaska, embracing the Klondike country, from Russia by this government and claimed the credit for that transaction.

Upon his return from Russia in 1889 he caused a beginning of family troubles by his insistence that a woman he brought from Russia with her children, should be given recognition by his wife and children. The wife obtained a divorce and the big plantation of over 2,000 acres was divided, the general retaining about 300 acres, on which is situated White Hall.

The next sensation that General Clay furnished was his marriage six years ago to 14-year-old Dora Richardson, a child of poor parents, who was employed in a menial capacity on his farm. The child was as ignorant as the condition of her family would suggest. She had, when a small child, lost her mother, who was killed by a train on the celebrated high bridge across the Kentucky.

His children tried in vain to prevent the marriage. Soon the girl got a divorce and married again. A short time ago her husband died, and the old man sent for her to marry again. Then the children interfered, and had the old warrior declared insane and a commission appointed to take charge of his estate.

TROUBLE AT PANAMA

Insurrection Because the Soldiers Have Not Been Paid.

Washington July 27.—Consul General Gudger at Panama has made the following report by cable to the state department of the episode at that city:

"Last night about 10 o'clock, soldiers headed by the commander-in-chief, searched the governor's house. The governor escaped. Tried to reach the consulate but intercepted. Took refuge at the house of an American. Streets lined with soldiers. Arrested secretary of State, chief of police and departmental employes. Department has money."

Another dispatch was received today from Mr. Gudger, saying the governorship had been tendered, but it is not known to whom. He added that the situation is grave.

Acting Secretary Loomis has decided to await further advices before taking action. It happens that the navy is weak on the Pacific side at this moment owing to the absence of the Pacific squadron in Alaskan waters but in case of need either the Bancroft or the Panther on the gulf side could be speedily dispatched to Colon and a detachment of marines sent by railroad to Panama.

A late dispatch from Panama yesterday afternoon said that the Associated Press correspondent had interviewed General Cobos who admitted differences with Governor Mutis because of the latter's refusal to pay the soldiers who he said were hungry. He said that Governor Mutis had systematically opposed everything emanating from the military authorities but denied that he had intended to arrest the governor. He said:

"I was asleep last night when informed that the editors of El Lapiz had been attacked by some officers. I ordered seventy men out to punish the offenders. Passing the governor's house I went upstairs to inform him of what had happened because of his leniency toward the Liberals, who daily insult the military authorities.

"Governor Mutis sent word that he was out which being untrue I concluded he had refused to see me. It was far from my mind to arrest the governor who had no reason to side against me. I am anxious to end the situation which was really created by Governor Mutis himself. I have tried to see him three times this morning, but without success. I will thank you to make public my statement."

General Cobos assured Bishop Junguito that for his part the controversy was ended.

General Cobo's statement was transmitted to Governor Mutis by the American consul. Later the governor went to the government palace, accompanied by numerous friends. He says that Saturday he communicated to General Cobos a decree from Bogota suspending the general staff here. General Huertas, he said, ignored it but later offered to protect the civil authorities.

The national government in certain quarters is being held responsible for much of what has happened, because the soldiers have not been paid for some time and Governor Mutis declined to give more of the money of the department of Panama for national expenses, arguing that the central government owes the department over $2,000,000, besides having obligated the department by a recent decree to pay the salaries of all civil national employes. The refusal of Gov. Mutis is the origin of the discord between the civil and military authorities.

Violent articles written in El Lapin, against what the Liberals call the assassination of General Victoriano Lorenzo, the leader of the guerillas during the recent revolution, who was court martialed and shot May 15, precipitated events. The effect of what is now going on in the Colombian congress, it is believed will be favorable to the canal treaty, for the enemies of the treaty, it is now believed, will be easily convinced of the necessity of certain clauses which it contains in regard to the control of this zone.

Colon, Colombia, July 27.—This city is perfectly quiet, as Saturday night's coup on the part of General Cabos against Governor Mutis, of the department of Panama, is known only to a few here. Developments are expected. General Luis Maria Gomez, governor of this province, has been called to Panama, and left in haste on a train this afternoon.

Bogota, Colombia, July 14, via Panama, July 26.—The Colombia congress is discussing the creation of mints and the question of the adoption of the gold standard.

VALUABLE DUST.

New York, July 25.—The annual overhauling of the assay office in Wall street, attending the yearly examination which the treasury officials from Washington are accustomed to make, has been completed. It resulted in the discovery of about $10,000 in gold dust which is entered as a surplus in the refining department. The furnaces were taken down and the flues cleaned, and dust on the roof was swept up for refining. The year's receipts of gold and silver bullion amounted to $50,000,000.

Stonebruise Caused Tetanus.

Marion, O., July 27.—Stanton Maley, aged 6, of this county, died of lockjaw caused by a bruised heel.

The SATURDAY EVENING POST

BOYS WANTED!

Any Boy who is willing to work a few hours after school on Fridays and on Saturdays can earn many dollars by selling

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

among his neighbors and relatives. You can begin at once. Absolutely no money needed to start. Write us to-day and we will send you the first week's supply of ten copies free. This will provide fifty cents capital with which to start; after that all the copies you require at the wholesale price. **$225 in extra cash prizes** were distributed last month among boys who did good work; the same amount will be distributed next month among those who sell five or more copies a week. This is **in addition** to the profit on every copy sold.

Don't Delay—Write To-Day

If you will try it we will take all the risk. Just write saying that you will do so and everything necessary will be sent.

The Curtis Publishing Company, 527 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WALL STREET CRASH.

Firms Go Down Because of Decline of Stocks.

New York, July 24.—The long continued decline in prices for securities on the stock exchange resulted this afternoon in the announcement of the failure of two important stock exchange brokerage firms. The first announcement was of the suspension of W. L. Stow & Co., followed in a few moments by news sensational to the entire financial world that Talbot J. Taylor & Co., the senior member of which is a son-in-law of James R. Keene, had failed. The firm of Stow & Co. was heavily interested in Mexican Central and was a member of the pool in that stock.

The announcement of the failure caused an immediate decline of 7⅜ in the price of that stock. Talbot J. Taylor & Co., it has been supposed were long on Southern Pacific ever since the inauguration of a bull movement by means of a pool in that stock more than a year ago by James R. Keene. Southern Pacific sold today at a price about 50 points below the high record figure to which it was put presumably through the bull manipulations of the Keene element.

When no dividend was declared on Southern Pacific and the stock began to decline, Mr. Keene began an effort in the courts to prevent the Union Pacific (the Harriman syndicate) from continuing to exercise control of Southern Pacific. After the failure of Taylor & Co. had been announced the firm was asked whether any statement would be given out and the reply was that no statement would be made at this time. The announcements of both failures came within half an hour of the close of the market and caused considerable excitement.

A representative of the firm of W. L. Stow & Company said he was confident that the firm would be able to pay its obligations dollar for dollar. The suspension, he said, was due to the fact that the firm was unable to realize on a large amount of Mexican Central which it was carrying. W. L. Stow & Company made an assignment to Daniel DeWolfe Wever.

A VAST COMBINE.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 27.—Arrangements have been completed for the formation of the National Coal and Coke company, with $5,000,000 capital and $2,500,000 in bonds, which will practically take the place of the Frick Coke company in the general coking business, since the latter has practically withdrawn from the market. Almost $2,000,000 of the total bond issue, it is said, has been underwritten, and it is expected that the remainder will be closed early this week. Two great tracts of coal, comprising over ten thousand acres, will be developed at once, and 800 ovens will be built in the Klondike section of the Connellsville region this fall or next spring. It is the intention to develop the properties extensively this summer and fall. It is figured that the field now owned contains about 20,000,000 tons of coke.

Head-on Collision.

St. Paul, Minn., July 27.—Two trains met in a head-on collision on the Chicago Great Western railroad yesterday. Four men were killed and about twenty-five passengers injured.

CLEVELAND ON LABOR

New York, July 27.—Former President of the United States Grover Cleveland in an article to Collier's Weekly, says that the force of public sentiment will insure the ultimate settlement of all labor problems by arbitration.

FORMER PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND
PHOTO COPYRIGHT 1903 by GUTEKUNST, PHILA.

MR. HOLLS DEAD.

New York, July 23.—Frederick W. Holls, secretary of the American delegation to The Hague Peace conference, and more recently a member of the international court, died suddenly early today at his home, at Yonkers.

George Frederick W. Holls, was born at Zelienople, Pa., July 1, 1857, was graduated from Columbia college in 1878, and studied also at the university at Leipsic. He was a delegate-at-large to the New York Constitutional convention, in 1894. He was the author of a number of books, including a history of the peace conference, at The Hague, and numerous lectures and essays on political subjects.

Mr. Holls was in usual health yesterday. He arose this morning and was not apparently ill. He proceeded to take his morning bath, and his delay in leaving the bathroom attracted attention. A servant finally opened the door and found him dead in the bath tub.

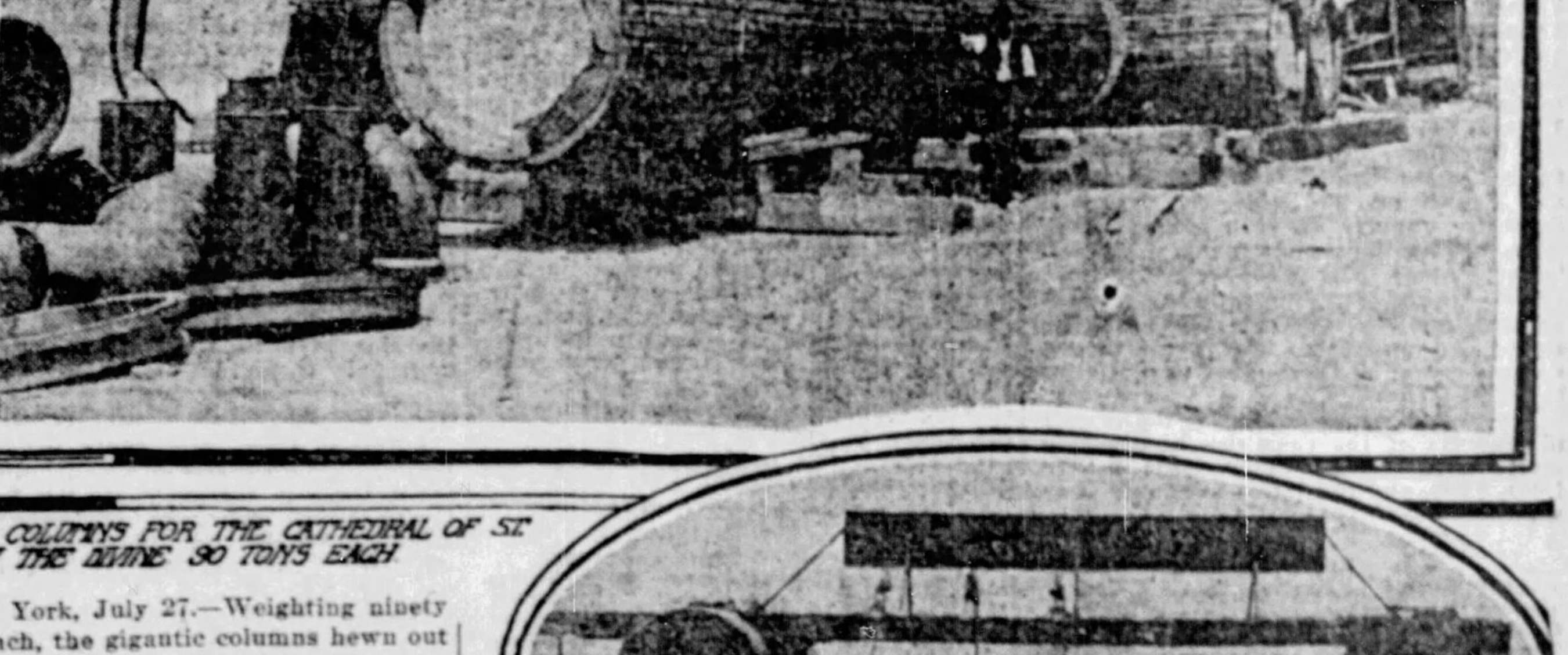
Macedonian Rebels.

Constantinople, July 23.—The increasing activity of the revolutionists in Macedonia, and the difficulties encountered by the Turkish troops, are producing an unpleasant effect in official quarters and apprehension in diplomatic circles, where it is believed the existing situation will lead to fresh demands on the part of the powers, including the establishment of European control. Even the Austrians and Russians now admit that the reform scheme is inadequate.

Electric Car Wrecked.

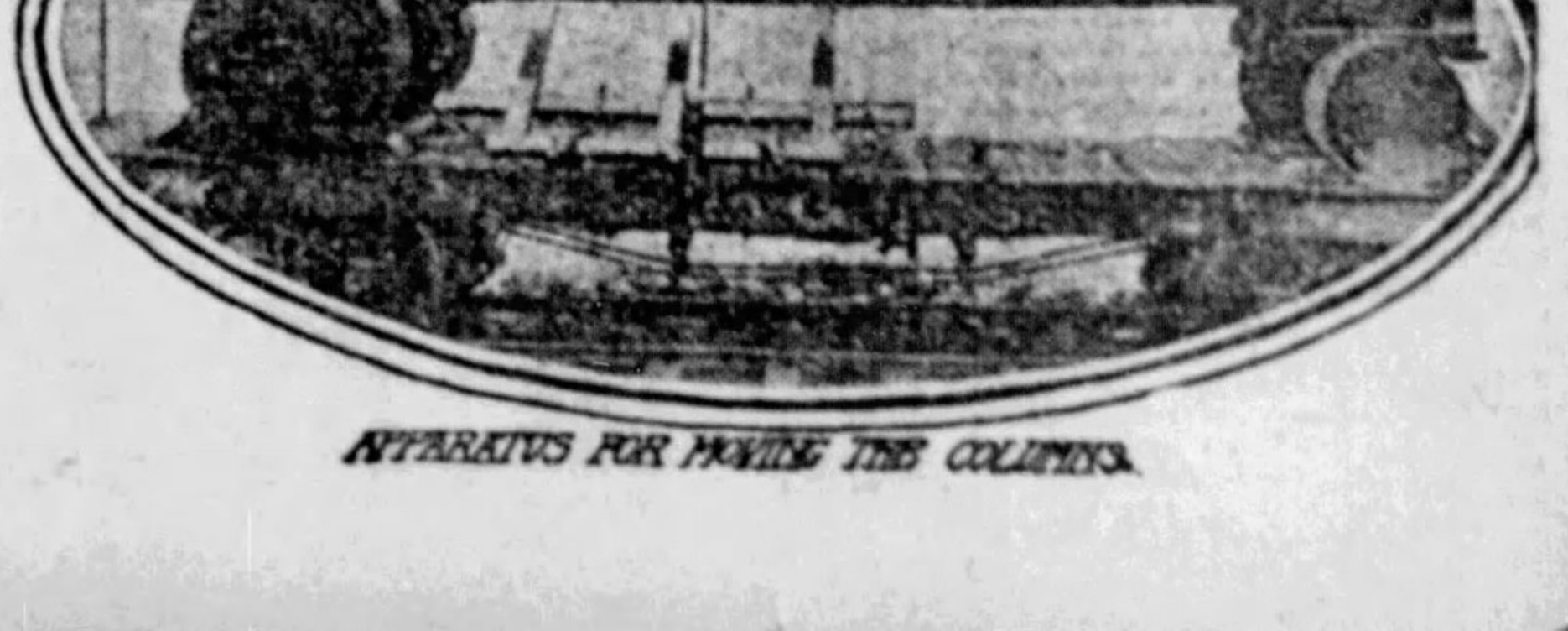
East St. Louis, Ill., July 27.—An accommodation train on the Vandalia road en route to St. Louis, ran into a well filled electric car on the East St. Louis & Suburban street railway near Lansdowne, three miles north of here, yesterday, killing three persons and injuring a score.

Transporting Gigantic Columns for New York Cathedral



HUGE COLUMNS FOR THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE 90 TONS EACH

New York, July 27.—Weighting ninety tons each, the gigantic columns hewn out of solid rock, which have just been safely delivered, will bear the principal burden of the magnificent Cathedral of St. John that is being erected on the heights of New York city. Hauling the pillars is a most difficult and delicate task. They must be neither broken nor marred in any way, and to get them to the site on which they are to be erected they will be placed on a truck forty feet long, transported across the city. Arriving at the base of the hill they will be carried thence by great steel cables.



APPARATUS FOR MOVING THE COLUMNS.

PROCTER'S LETTER.

Defends Himself From Mr. Smith's Serious Charges.

Washington, D. C., July 27.—Chairman Procter of the civil service commission, has made public his letter to Postmaster General Payne in which he defends himself from the charges recently made against him by Charles Emory Smith, the former postmaster general.

Concerning the statement that he sought exceptions to the civil service rules in behalf of his own relatives and friends, Mr. Procter declares this charge untrue. He insists that so far as he knew he has no relatives in the classified service.

Concerning the letter of Mr. Smith commenting on the recent letter of the commission in regard to the administration of the public service in the Washington postoffice, he says:

"If this letter were based upon the facts disclosed by the record or could be read in connection with the commission's letter and the report of the investigation upon which it was based, there would be no necessity for remark or reply."

Concerning the responsibility for the violations of the civil service law, Mr. Procter continues:

"The facts as disclosed by the investigation show that the department, and not the postmaster, was responsible for most of the violations and evasions of the civil service law and rules in the Washington postoffice. It is, therefore, an evasion and not a refutation of the facts recited in this part of the letter, to say that it may properly be left to the answer of the postmaster. The answer of the postmaster is already recorded.

"It was the department and not the statute or the rules that placed the names of eighteen residents of Washington or its vicinity on the rolls of postoffices of the United States, without reference to needs of those offices, and in most cases without their ever serving in those offices, for the sole purpose of getting them into classified positions in the Washington postoffice or the department. The department, in making the appointments, without doubt reverted to the practice which the civil service act was designed to prevent, and to this extent nullified the law."

COTTON CONDITIONS.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—In spite of predictions from the south that cotton cultivation in the south is diminishing, and that ravages of the Mexican cotton boll weevil and the lack of necessary labor, will prevent the cotton output from ever again reaching its former figures, information gathered at the department of agriculture shows that the officials of the department whose work it is to study cotton conditions, are of the opinion that cotton growing has not yet reached its zenith. In speaking of the future prospects of the cotton crop, John Hyde, statistician of the department, says:

"If the ravages of the cotton-boll weevil can be prevented, I do not believe that the time is far distant when this country will produce 20,000,000 bales of cotton annually. At present the boll weevil undoubtedly constitutes a serious menace to it. It is not only the actual damage that this insect does that operates against the increase of the production of cotton in certain districts, but its moral effect in discouraging planters from setting out large crops, is also very serious."

A New Consul.

Washington, July 24.—Walter C. Hamm, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed United States consul at Hull, England.

Missouri Boodle Inquiry

Jefferson City, Mo., July 27.—Judge Hazelt ordered the grand jury to be called for next Monday morning to prosecute further inquiry into boodle charges.

EXPORT TRADE.

United States Now Has the Largest Volume.

Washington, July 27.—The fact that the exports of the United States in the fiscal year just ended, are greater than those in any preceding year, except 1900, lends special interest to a statement presented by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics, which shows the relative growth of the export trade of the principal countries of the world, for a term of years, and compares that of the United States with other countries. The table in question shows the total value of exports of domestic products from the principal countries of the world in 1870, 1880, 1890, and the latest available year. In the case of the United States the latest available year is the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903; in most other cases the latest available year is the year ending December 31, 1902; in a very few cases the latest available year is 1901; in a few exceptional cases, the figures presented are those of not only domestic products but include foreign and colonial produce re-exported, but this is only the case in a few of the smaller countries, which do not show their domestic exports separately from the total exports, and in these cases the share which foreign products re-exported forms of the total is so small as to not materially affect the statement.

A study of this table of exports from the principal exporting countries of the world, shows some facts of especial interest to the people of the United States. One of these important facts is that the United States, which occupied fourth place on the list of exporting countries in 1870, now shows a larger total in the fiscal column which represents the latest available year, than does any other country of the world. The United Kingdom, France and Germany, showed in 1870, a larger total of domestic exports than did the United States, the figures being for that year: United Kingdom, 971 millions; Germany, 552 millions; France, 541 millions; and from the United States, 377 million dollars. By 1880 the domestic exports of the United States exceeded those of France or Germany, but were still below those of the United Kingdom, the figures for that year being: United Kingdom, 1,085 millions; Germany, 687 millions; France, 669 millions, and the United States, 824 millions. In 1890 the United States occupied a similar relation, the figures for that year being: United Kingdom, 1,282 millions; Germany, 792 millions; France, 724 millions; and the United States, 845 millions. In 1902, the latest available year for which the figures of the United Kingdom, Germany and France are available, the figures of domestic exports stood: United Kingdom, 1,379 millions; Germany, 1,113 millions; France, 818 millions; while those of the United States for the 12 months, ending June 30, 1903, are 1,392 millions, stated in round terms, the precise figures as announced by the bureau of statistics, being $1,392,087,672.

The following table shows the domestic exports of the countries in question, stated in millions of dollars only, in 1870, 1880, 1890, and the latest available year:

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief taken inwardly in water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Malarial Fevers, Sick Headaches, Colic, Flatulency and all Internal Pains. All druggists.

HEDGES DISMISSED.

Right Hand Man of Mr' Machen Let Out.

Washington, July 23.—One more head has fallen into the postoffice basket. It is that of Charles Hedges, the superintendent of free delivery in all the cities of the United States, and long the right-hand man and confidant of A. W. Machen, the indicted superintendent of free delivery.

Mr. Hedges is removed for falsifying his per diem accounts as a postoffice inspector, one of the instances being while he was attending the funeral of John Sherman, former secretary of state. Another time was when he was inspecting his mining properties in Mexico. Hedges' uncle was the law partner of Mr. Sherman in Mansfield.

Only a few of the charges against Hedges were taken into account and the investigation of his conduct is still under way.

The dismissal papers were signed by First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne yesterday afternoon on the recommendation of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow. His office was immediately filled by Inspector Thorpe. The salary of the office is $5,000.

The following statement was issued by the postoffice department:

"Charles Hedges was removed from the office of superintendent of free delivery for falsifying his diary and loaning his traveling commission. He reported himself at various places on public business when in fact he was not in those places on the dates mentioned, but elsewhere, in some instances hundreds of miles distant. On October 25, 1900, he states, under oath, in his diary that he was at Joplin, Mo., 'on extension of free delivery service,' when in fact he was at Mansfield, Ohio, attending the funeral of ex-Secretary John Sherman. On December 7, 1899, he reports himself at San Antonio, Texas, 'investigating carrier service,' while in fact he was in Mexico examining mining property.

"In the month of October, 1899, A. W. Machen, superintendent of free delivery, was sick with typhoid fever, and Hedges was at the department acting as superintendent. In his diary he stated under oath that he was at various places—namely New York, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Conn.; Camden, N. J., and elsewhere, 'actually engaged in traveling on business of the free delivery service.'

"Assistant superintendents of free delivery are allowed a per diem of $4 in lieu of expenses for each day so engaged actually traveling on the business of the government. Hedges' false statements as to his whereabouts on these days were manifestly for the purpose of collecting per diem to which he was not entitled. There are many other instances of similar falsification."

After he had been informed of his dismissal Hedges made a statement in which he attributed his downfall to W. W. Valentine, his former private secretary. He seemed to be more angry at Valentine than he was at having been caught.

"What do you think of Valentine, anyway?" he said scornfully. "He had a lot of my private letters and he turned them over to the inspectors because I did not get him promoted to my position in New York when I came here.

"Yes, I attended the funeral of John Sherman. I was working at Joplin, when my uncle telegraphed me that Mr. Sherman was dead. I went. It was regarded as perfectly proper to take a per diem on such a trip. It has been done again and again. There are twenty-five in the Postoffice department who have done the same thing."

"How about the trip to Mexico?"

"I did go to Mexico to look over some mining property and charged per diem for all the time I was across the line. One of the days was Sunday, and I stayed longer than I expected. I simply made a detour from my regular route of travel.

"I used to drop Valentine a line when I was traveling to keep him posted on my whereabouts. Valentine is the one who used my postoffice commission. It was used with the knowledge of General Superintendent Machen and of First Assistant Postmaster General Johnson."

More than once Hedges has become the subject of charges while holding his recent position. He was more or less deeply involved in mining schemes and was at one time forbidden to use his official name in connection with circulars setting forth his mines. He inclosed his official card in such letters. His record generally has been unsatisfactory at the department.

It is improbable that the investigation of Hedges may proceed still further. He said, however, that he did not mind much leaving the department, as he had other means of earning a livelihood. It is understood that Senator Hanna, who supported Hedges, made it known some time ago that he would have nothing further to do with him if he was implicated in wrong-doing.

Mr. Bristow declined to say anything as to the status of Valentine, who, Hedges says, traveled on his commission.

The case against Hedges was worked up by Postoffice Inspector George Sutton, assisted by Inspectors Bennett and Jones. It has occupied several weeks.

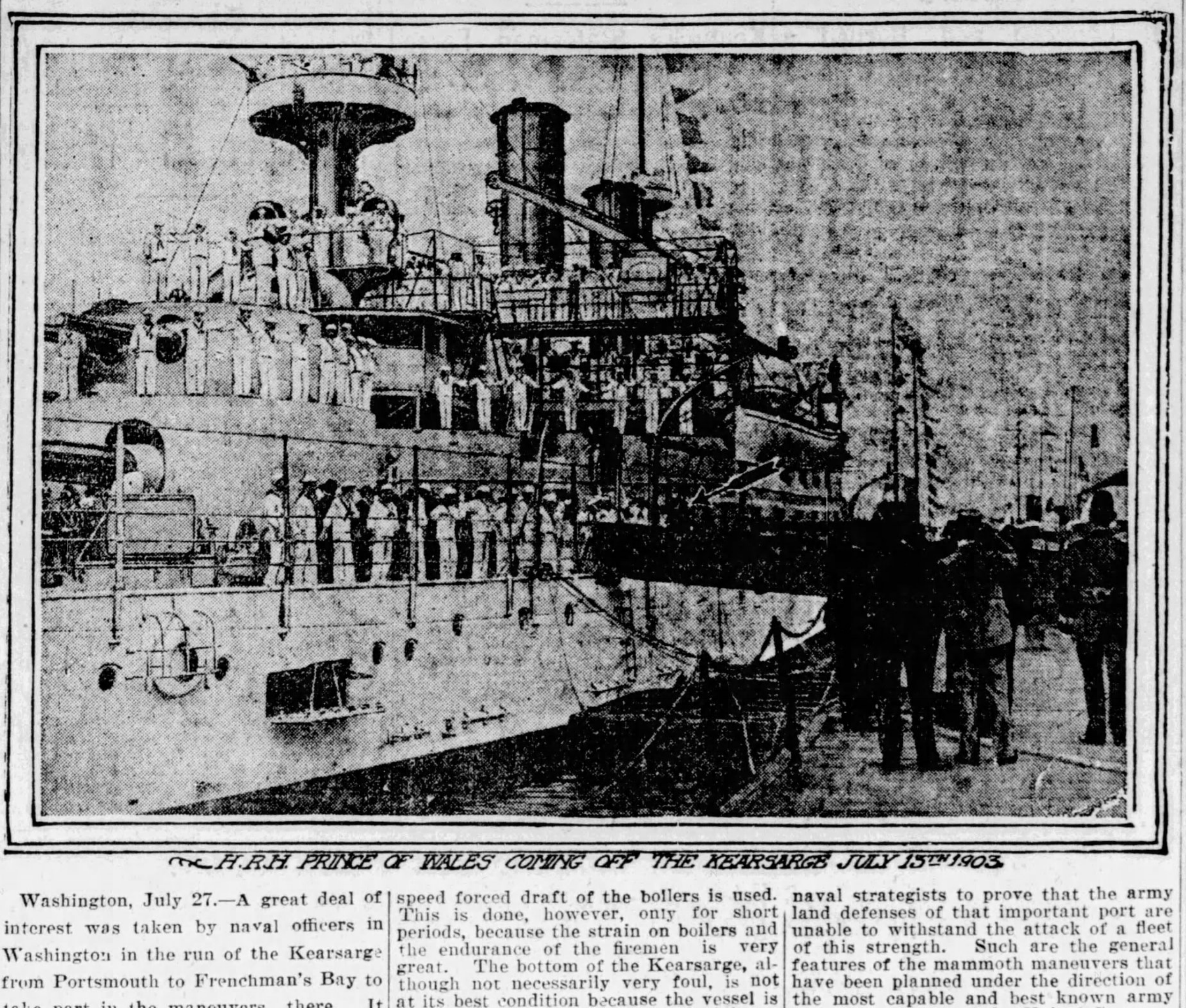
RUSSIA'S ASSURANCES.

Washington, July 22.—Notwithstanding the publication of dispatches from various foreign cities questioning the extent of the promises made to the American government by China and Russia, respecting Manchuria, the officials here positively decline to add to or take one word from the statement published from Washington just before the departure of Secretary Hay, to the effect that satisfactory assurances had been received that two or more Manchurian ports would be opened to the world's trade. It is quite certain that China, which is here regarded as the sovereign power in Manchuria, made these pledges, and it is equally certain that the United States government fully intends that they shall be kept. The details referred to in the original statement as requiring adjustment, are still unsettled, but the state department is patient, resting in full confidence of the opening of the ports required within a reasonable length of time. It is true, as stated in the London dispatches, that Japan looks with suspicion upon the Russian pledges relative to Manchuria, and has intimated to the state department that they are not satisfactory, but so far the department sees no reason to accept that view.

	1870	1880	1890	1902
United States	$377,000,000	$ 824,000,000	$ 845,000,000	*$1,392,000,000
United Kingdom	971,000,000	1,085,000,000	1,282,000,000	1,379,000,000
Germany	†552,000,000	687,000,000	792,000,000	1,113,000,000
France	541,000,000	669,000,000	724,000,000	818,000,000
Netherlands	154,000,000	251,000,000	435,000,000	‡696,000,000
India	255,000,000	272,000,000	347,000,000	408,000,000
Austria-Hungary	192,000,000	275,000,000	309,000,000	388,000,000
Belgium	133,000,000	235,000,000	277,000,000	358,000,000
Russia	216,000,000	248,000,000	388,000,000	‡369,000,000
Italy	146,000,000	213,000,000	173,000,000	284,000,000
Brazil	89,000,000	97,000,000	141,000,000	‡197,000,000
Switzerland	....	‡‡129,000,000	139,000,000	169,000,000
Argentina	29,000,000	56,000,000	97,000,000	173,000,000
Spain	77,000,000	125,000,000	181,000,000	142,000,000
China	87,000,000	106,000,000	111,000,000	135,000,000
Japan	15,000,000	25,000,000	49,000,000	127,000,000
Sweden	41,000,000	63,000,000	82,000,000	‡95,000,000
Chile	27,000,000	52,000,000	51,000,000	‡63,000,000
Norway	22,000,000	29,000,000	35,000,000	46,000,000
Mexico	††28,000,000	26,000,000	18,000,000	42,000,000

*1903. †1872. ‡1901. ‡‡1885. ††1877.

Kearsarge Makes Satisfactory Run Across the Atlantic



H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES COMING OFF THE KEARSARGE JULY 13TH 1903.

Washington, July 27.—A great deal of interest was taken by naval officers in Washington in the run of the Kearsarge from Portsmouth to Frenchman's Bay to take part in the maneuvers there. It was estimated before the vessel left England that with good weather she would make the run across the ocean within ten days, and this prediction has been verified. Estimating that she traveled about 3,000 miles, the speed of the Kearsarge would average approximately between 13 1-10 and 13¼ knots per hour. While the run the vessel just made is not at all remarkable, yet it is very satisfactory for a heavy battleship and indicates the engines were in good condition.

Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, speaking about the voyage, said:

"This was no test of maximum speed possible, but only a test of the usual running under all boilers. It is customary in ordinary cruising to use only about two-thirds or three-fourths of the full boiler power of the ship. All the boilers are used when it is desired to make a better speed and sustain it for a long period, while for short periods of excessive speed forced draft of the boilers is used. This is done, however, only for short periods, because the strain on boilers and the endurance of the firemen is very great. The bottom of the Kearsarge, although not necessarily very foul, is not at its best condition because the vessel is not at present just out of dry dock."

The Kearsarge was the object of much praise from the Kaiser at Kiel and of the Prince of Wales at Portsmouth, and it is certain both those royal personages are interested in the announcement of the result of her run across the ocean.

Never before in the history of the United States have military maneuvers been held on such a large and comprehensive scale as those which are about to begin off the coast of Maine. First, two immense fleets, comprising the flower of the American navy, will combat for supremacy—one representing an American squadron defending a port on the New England coast; the other, an enemy attempting to capture the port, or so eluding the watchful eyes of the home fleet as to afford an opportunity to prey on the coast commerce of this country.

At the close of this so-called search problem the representative American squadron and the former enemy will combine forces under the command of Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, and, forming the largest and best equipped fleet of warships that has ever been mobilized off the coast of the United States, will swoop down upon Portland harbor, Maine, and will endeavor by all means known to naval strategists to prove that the army land defenses of that important port are unable to withstand the attack of a fleet of this strength. Such are the general features of the mammoth maneuvers that have been planned under the direction of the most capable and best known army and navy officers of the United States.

Today the powerful North Atlantic squadron, comprising some of the most efficient fighting ships in the entire world, will rendezvous at Frenchman's Bay, on the coast of Maine, with the coast squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Sands; the training squadron, under Rear Admiral Wise, and the Caribbean squadron, under Rear Admiral Coghlan. Next week Rear Admiral Barker, the commander-in-chief, will divide his fleet, and the search problem will begin. The details of the problem will not be announced until just before its beginning. The search problem will end on August 10. Then there will be a reconciliation, and the squadrons will again meet in Frenchman's Bay to coal, proceeding thence to Long Island Sound for a cruise and for tactical exercises.

On August 15 a most spectacular inspection of the immense fleet will be made by the President of the United States, the secretary of the navy and Admiral George Dewey, off Oyster Bay. After the review by the President the fleet will again proceed to the coast of Maine for tactical exercises and to take part in the joint maneuvers with the army.

THE MILLER CASE.

Bookbinders' Union Will Wait Awhile.

Washington, July 25.—The Bookbinders' Union, which has been fighting the reinstatement of W. A. Miller, the assistant foreman in the government printing office, who was dismissed because of his expulsion from the union and later ordered reinstated under an executive order, has abandoned any intention of walking out in case Miller resumes work. This is the situation today. President Tatum, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, is now en route here from Chicago to advise with the local leaders. The latter have decided to abide by the decision of the public printer and avoid any clash with the government. Miller was expected to report for duty this morning, but failed to appear and now it is not expected that he will report before Monday.

A committee of the bookbinders was in conference today but they announced that there was nothing to give out at present. They assert confidence that the matter will be adjusted satisfactorily and that on account of the new charges which have been filed, Miller will be dropped from the service. The charges, which are the ones on which Miller's expulsion from the union were based, are now under investigation by government officials. President Barrett, of the local union, said today that the situation is such that no statement can be made by the union at this time but that no hasty action is contemplated and no clash with the law has been contemplated.

ON THE WAY FROM CAIRO

John G. Long Killed by Accident in Scotland.

London, July 28.—John G. Long, United States consul general at Cairo, Egypt, died this morning at Dunbar, Scotland, where he had been visiting friends. His death was the result of an accidental fall.

The accident occurred yesterday evening. In the dark Mr. Long missed his footing and fell from the steps of the house where he was stopping, fracturing his skull. He succumbed during the night.

Mr. Long was touring Scotland, preparatory to returning to the United States.

Mr. Long, whose home was in St. Augustine, Fla., was appointed consul general at Cairo in October, 1900. He was 57 years old.

Getting Jury in Feudist Trial.

Cynthiana, Ky., July 28.—The work of securing a jury to try Curtis Jett and Thomas White continued today. Captain Ewen, chief witness for the state, remained under the protection of the troops.

Captain Ewen is under arrest, the authorities having agreed to that course the more fully to protect him.

Boodler Must Stand Trial.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 28.—Judge Hazlet today overruled the demurrer of the defense in the state against Senator Frank Farris charged with accepting a bribe of $1,000 from Lieutenant Governor John A. Lee and called the case for trial.

Morton Jordan, attorney for Farris, immediately filed a plea in abatement and a recess was taken to give Attorney General Crow time to prepare a reply.

Lodge's Labor in England.

London, July 27.—Since his arrival here, Senator Lodge has been making preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the Alaskan boundary tribunal September 23. He will see Premier Balfour and Chief Justice Alverstone, and expects Senator Turner to arrive here next week, former Secretary of State John W. Foster, with the completed brief in the middle of August, and Secretary Root during the last days of August.

DANISH TREATY DEAD.

Washington, July 24.—The treaty providing for the acquisition by the United States of the Danish West India islands officially died today. If Denmark should conclude to sell the islands to the United States it will be possible to revive the provisions of the treaty which has just failed; meantime, the position of the State department is comfortable, for having done its part toward completing the bargain the American government of course could not sanction the sale of the islands by Denmark to any other government.

IS AFFECTING RESULTS

Late News Likely to Change August Report.

There are so many different factors now at work in the wheat market that the trader who stops to consider them all is liable to hesitate about taking the buying side, particularly on bulges. In the southwest, where there is a large crop, the feeling is moderately bearish and wheat beginning to move freely. In the soft wheat districts, especially east of the Mississippi river, where the crop is light, there is an exceedingly bullish feeling. Some returns are beginning to come in from Nebraska telling of smaller yields than expected, but others show good yields. In view of the confirmation of reports of reduced yields in the soft winter wheat districts of the central west the trade is getting around to a point where it is inclined to accept the same character of reports from other sections with less hesitation than previously. In the northwest there are conflicting crop advices, but in the three states there has been no material change, and no one can tell what the crop there will be until threshing returns are made. In Manitoba the estimated yield has been reduced by the best authorities to 50,000,000, or 15,000,000 bushels less than last year. This will necessitate a general reduction of crop estimates in the August report.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, July 28.—Close—The opening today was simply a continuance of yesterday's movement. There was all kinds of talk of unfavorable crop developments and naturally this had the effect of raising values at the opening. Cash and July opened ⅜c higher, while September showed a gain of ⅝c and far option a gain of ½c. There is noticeable increase in the speculative demand. This is taken as an indication that the country is again preparing to enter the market after a long period of rest. The cables failed to respond to the advancing domestic market yesterday so could not be counted as a factor in the firmness. The Paris cables was higher, but this was due to wet weather on the other side and predictions of rain in the principal grain districts of France.

According to late advices from the southwestern belt, Kansas is following Nebraska and the other states in reports of a disappointing yield. The primary movement is comparatively light, averaging only about half of last year's movement and with the stocks of grain at a low point, there was not a great deal of selling pressure from the bears. The primary receipts were 784,000; last week, 759,000; last year, 1,418,000. Shipments were 238,000; last week, 273,000; last year, 585,000. Bradstreet's report of the world's available supply shows an increase of 29,000.

Chicago advices state that there is a strong bull party in wheat in that market and report has it that it is lead by none other than Armour himself, assisted by Cudahy. This rumor is borne out by the fact that both were very heavy purchasers this morning.

The weather map is fairly favorable for wheat. There are general showers in the northwest, with temperatures moderate and nominal. In the southwest it is clear and hot. Thunder storms are indicated for the west and northwest tomorrow, while the forecast says the mercury will climb higher in the west and southwest for the same period. At noon prices were down a shade from the opening for cash and July. September and December receded to yesterday's closing figures before midday.

The government crop bulletin is rather bullish on both spring and wheat. Clearances of wheat and flour were 101,000 bushels.

The top level to which prices were raised by the various bullish influences found a whole lot of traders ready to close out their trades, and a veritable whirlpool of profit taking sent prices down at a rapid gait, wiping out early gains and closing the market ¼c lower. On the decline there was some export business worked, and 25 loads were reported for the voyage.

Corn took a big spurt at the opening on very bullish advices from the southwest to the effect that the hot winds were once more in working order, and that the crop was shriveling under the torrid blasts. September, which was the only option traded in at the opening, was ⅜c higher, but there was some profit-taking at the top level, until, at noon, the price was only ⅛c over last night. The fact that there was no rain over the corn area was also a bull feature.

Primary receipts were 387,000; last week, 588,000; last year, 355,000. Shipments were 254,000; last week, 593,000; last year, 130,000. Bradstreet's figures show a decrease of 808,000 in the world's available supply. The clearances were 373,000. The government crop bulletin confirms reports of injury to the crop in the southwest. The close was very irregular, with July 1c higher, September unchanged, December 3c lower, and May ⅝c lower.

There was very little doing in oats, but the market was firm in sympathy with the other grains. July opened 1½c higher with September and December unchanged. The market was easier at noon. Bradstreet's report of the available supply shows an increase of 887,000. The clearances were 41,000. The government bulletin says yield is lighter than expected. The close was 2c higher for July, ⅜c lower for September, and ¼c higher for December.

Seed was strong again under the influence of country buying. The opening was 2½c higher for October at $5.47½, and the advance was extended to 12½c before the noon hour. The close was firm, 7½c higher for October.

TOLEDO.				Today	July 27
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Cash	78⅛	78¼	77⅝	77⅝	77⅞
July	78¼	78¼	77⅝	77⅝	77⅞
Sept.	79½	79½	78½	78⅝	77⅞
Dec.	80⅜	80⅜	80	80	80¼
Corn—					
July	..	..	..	54	53
Sept.	53⅝	53⅝	52¾	52¾	52¾
Dec.	..	..	..	52	52¾
Oats—					
May	..	..	..	52⅜	53
July	39½	..	..	38¾	37
Sept.	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	34
Dec.	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	34¾
Clover Seed—					
Oct.	$5.52½	$5.60	$5.52½	$5.57½	$5.50
Dec.	..	..	..	5.57½	..

Rye—No. 2, 52c; No. 3, 50c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.55; Sept. $1.45.
Alsike—Aug., $6.42½ b.

CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
July	78⅝	78½	77¼	77¼	77¾
Sept.	78½	78¾	77⅝	77¾	78⅛
Dec.	78¾	78⅛	77⅝	77⅞	78¼
May	80¼	80¼	79¾	79⅞	80¼
Corn—					
July	52⅞	52⅞	52	52⅛	52⅛
Sept.	53	53⅛	52¼	52¼	52⅝
Dec.	53	53⅜	52¼	52¼	52¾
May	53¼	53⅜	52⅜	52⅜	53
Oats—					
July	39	42	38½	42	39¾
Sept.	34	34	33⅜	33½	33⅞
Dec.	34¾	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	34¾
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	82⅝	83¼
Sept.	83⅛	83½	82½	82⅝	82⅞
Dec.	83⅛	83¾	82⅝	82¾	83
Corn—					
July	59½	59½	58¼	58½	59¼
Sept.	59	59	58¼	58¼	58¾
Dec.	59	59⅜	58⅜	58⅞	59
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
July	79¼	79¼	78¾	78¾	79
Sept.	78⅞	79¼	78⅜	78½	78⅝
Dec.	80¼	80⅜	79⅝	19¾	19⅞
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	84¼	87½
Sept	....	....	....	76½	87½
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	86¾	87
Sept	....	....	....	78¼	78½
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
July	.....	.....	.....	$13.32	$13.20
Sept	13.60	13.80	13.60	13.62	13.50
Lard—					
July	.....	.....	.....	7.42	7.32
Sept	7.60	7.80	7.60	7.62	7.55
Oct	7.62	7.65	7.55	7.57	7.42
Ribs—					
July	7.85	7.85	7.67	7.67	7.67
Sept	7.85	8.07	7.87	7.90	7.75
Oct	7.70	7.92	7.80	7.80	7.67

Money and Stocks.

New York, July 28.—Wall Street.—The tone of the opening stock market was irregular. The majority of stocks opened higher, Wabash preferred rising 1¼, and a number of the iron and steel specialties, including United States Steel preferred, a large fraction. There were losses among the coalers, Pacifics and grangers.

Although opening prices of many stocks were higher than at yesterday's close the stock market showed a hesitating tone in the early dealings. Nevertheless there was more good buying of the high priced railway shares, though in moderate amounts. A few of the high-grade industrials exhibited marked firmness. Sentiment was increasingly cheerful. The absence of any more failure announcements in the first half hour helped to create a better feeling. Short covering was again extensive. Prices yielded later on partly as a result of realizing.

Pressure developed against some of the standard stocks. Canadian Pacific declined a point. Wabash preferred lost its opening gain. Large orders came in for Southern Pacific, Reading, New York Central and United States Steel preferred and the general buying was heavy. Advances over night reached 2 to 2¾ in Southern Pacific, Toledo, St. Louis & Western, Erie second preferred, Cleveland, C., C. & St. Louis, Iowa Central, Metropolitan Street Railway, Rubber Goods and Car preferred. Brooklyn and Union Gas gained 4. Improvements of a point or more were made by New York Central, Rock Island preferred, Brooklyn Transit, Tennessee Coal, United States Steel preferred and many others of less prominence. The market did not hold at the best. Rubber Goods reacting 1½ and Southern Pacific a point.

The coalers became strong, including the Pennsylvania group, and rose from 1 to 1¾. Erie second preferred made an exceptional gain of 3¾, and Reading second of 2¼. Amalgamated and Smelting advanced over a point and there were belated advances in others of the iron and steel specialties. Toledo, St. Louis & Western rose 4½, the preferred and Kanawha & Michigan 4, Pere Marquette 2¼, United States Rubber 1¼, and Rubber Goods preferred a point. The Pacifics and grangers overcame their earlier depression, but did not rise over a fraction above last night, exception Northwestern. Declines of 1 to 2 were made by Evansville & Terre Haute, Des Moines & Fort Dodge, North American, with a recovery, Sloss Sheffield Steel, U. S. Rubber preferred and Realty preferred. Prices were running off at noon. Some of the active bonds were very strong, notably the Rock Island issues, but there were some wide declines in inactive investment mortgages.

Selling orders were more abundant than buying orders after one o'clock and the market yielded substantially. Some of the western stocks reacted to about yesterday's close and Atchison sold a point below. Declines from the best ran to about a point in Amalgamated, Erie second preferred and Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred. Chicago Great Western preferred B lost 1¼. Evansville & Terre Haute 3½, and Cleveland & Pittsburg 6 points. Virginia-Carolina Chemical showed a gain of 4¼. General Electric 3¼ and Louisville 1. Early advances in the active division were slightly reduced after midday, following large sales of Southern Pacific. The market then quieted down and steadied until the buying broke out afresh in the specialties. Amalgamated and U. S. Steel preferred led the rally and sold at 43¼ and 73 respectively. Standard stocks got back to the morning high prices or above, particularly New York Central, which touched 122⅝. Material gains cropped out in many of the minor stocks, Peoria & Eastern jumping 5, and Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie preferred, Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred, Pacific Coast, Colorado & Southern first preferred and Rubber 2 to 3.

We Want You as a Partner

IN A MAGNIFICENT MERCANTILE ENTERPRISE

Co-Operative, Profit-Sharing, Money-Saving

We Sell at Lower Prices

Than all others and issue complete catalogues of

- Athletic Goods
- Agricultural Implements
- Baby Carriages
- Bicycles
- Bicycle Sundries
- Boots and Shoes
- Cloaks, Suits and Furs
- Clocks
- Clothing, Ready-to-Wear
- Clothing, Made-to-Order
- Crockery and Glassware
- Furnishing Goods
- Furniture
- Groceries
- Guns and Sporting Goods
- Harness and Saddlery
- Hats and Caps
- Hosiery
- Housefurnishing Goods
- Jewelry and Silverware
- Lamps
- Millinery
- Mackintoshes and Rain Coats
- Moving Picture Machines
- Musical Instruments
- Optical Goods
- Organs
- Pianos
- Photographic Goods
- Public Entertainment Outfits
- Refrigerators
- Sewing Machines
- Shirts, Men's and Boys'
- Stoves and Ranges
- Talking Machines
- Trunks and Satchels
- Vehicles of Every Description
- Underwear
- Watches, Etc., etc., etc.

Catalogues Now in Preparation

- Artists' Materials
- Bakers' Supplies
- Barbers' Supplies
- Blacksmith Tools
- Books
- Builders' Hardware
- Butchers' Supplies
- Carpets and Curtains
- Cutlery
- Dairy Supplies
- Drugs
- Dry Goods
- Electrical Goods
- Fishing Tackle
- Furnaces
- Hardware
- Ladies' Wearing Apparel
- Miners' and Prospectors' Outfits
- Notions
- Paints
- Plumbers' Supplies
- Surgical Instruments
- Stationery
- Tailors' Trimmings
- Tinware
- Tombstones
- Tools of Every Description
- Toys
- Wall Paper
- Woodenware

In fact a Complete Line of
General Merchandise
Write for any of these FREE Catalogues

Merchandising is the money maker of the age. Of all the great money-making department stores, THE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT STORE is the greatest.

Its line comprises everything from a needle to a threshing machine. Everything the people eat, wear and use from the cradle to the grave. Its field is not limited by city and suburban limitations, but extends to every town of the country and every country on the globe. It requires less capital to do an unlimited amount of business than any other mercantile or manufacturing enterprise. Its expenses—selling or fixed—are less than in any other business. It's a strictly cash business. It has no losses. It does not depend on seasons or local conditions. It is a "hard times" business. It does not even depend on prosperity.

Its profits are immense.

An Investment of Less than $40,000 Yielded Over a Million Dollars in Cash in Less than Six Years in one of the Chicago Mail Order Houses

All this is fully explained in a book which we want to send you free of all charges—on request.

The book gives the complete history and earning power of the mail order business. It gives statistics showing that the famous co-operative stores in England cleared over 40 per cent on the investment last year.

We have reorganized our old-established mail-order business under the co-operative system.

We want to interest you (no matter how large or small your capital) and we know you will be deeply interested if you let us send you our free book.

It's a mine of interesting business information.

It will make you either a shareholder (shares are $10 each) or a customer.

IF YOU BECOME A SHAREHOLDER you will find your investment the best and safest you have ever made—you buy into an old-established, going and successful business.

IF YOU BECOME A CUSTOMER it will save you at least 25 per cent on everything you buy.

If You are Both Shareholder and Customer
YOU CAN BUY FROM US AT COST

In any event, you will profit by reading the book and you are under no obligation whatever if you send for it.

Send for it today. Do it now.

Investors!
Consumers!
or any one interested in
Co-Operation
AND
Co-Operative Merchandising
are Invited to Send for this
FREE BOOK
It will be sent free of all charges to anyone, and you are under no obligation, whatsoever, in any event.

CASH BUYERS' UNION
First National Co-Operative Society
Established 1885, Incorporated 1889, Re-chartered 1903
158 to 168 West Van Buren Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

REFERENCES—First National Bank, Chicago, Depositary; Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Registrars; Messrs. Lord & Thomas, Advertising Agency; Dun's or Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency; any railroad and express company. The publishers of this or any newspaper or magazine. Any bank or reputable business house in Chicago.

REQUEST FOR PROSPECTUS
Cash Buyers' Union, First National Co-Operative So'y
Dept. A56, 158 to 168 W. Van Buren St., Chicago
Gentlemen—Please send your complete "Book of Information" and all literature pertaining to your Co-Operative mail order business.
Name
Street
P. O.
State
It is understood that there will be sent to me free of charge and that I am under no obligation whatever to subscribe.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	18	18¼	17	18
Am. Sug. R. com.	114	115½	113	115¼
Atchison	63	65	62½	64⅝
Atchison pfd.	87½	89½	87½	89
Am. C. & F. com.	30	33	30	32¾
Anaconda	69¼	74	67	71
Amal. Copper	38¼	40⅝	37¼	40¼
Alton com.	20¼	22⅛	20¼	22¼
Balto. & Ohio	81¼	83	81¼	82¾
B'lyn. R. Trans.	41½	45¼	41½	44½
Can. Pac.	121	124	121	123⅜
Chic. G. W.	14⅛	15¼	13¼	14⅝
Clover Leaf	18	..	..	18
Clover Leaf pfd	26½	....	....	27
Con. Tob. 4's	57	57	56⅞	57
Col. Fuel	40	43	40	42⅝
Corn Products	26	26¼	25½	26¼
Ches. & Ohio	31¼	32¼	31	32
Detroit United	68½	....	....	68½
Del. & Hudson	163	164½	162	164½
Erie common	27¼	29⅞	27¼	29¼
Erie 1st pfd	66¼	67⅞	66	67⅞
Ice common	5⅞	6¾	5¾	6⅞
Ill. Central	128¼	132½	128¼	131¾
K C S pfd	37½	37¾	37	37¾
Louis. & Nash	102½	104½	102	104
Leather com	7	7¼	7	7¼
Leather pfd	78	80⅝	77½	79⅞
Manhattan	131⅞	133	131¼	133
Mex. Central	12	13⅞	11½	13⅞
Metropolitan	112	115¾	112	115⅛
Missouri Pacific	96½	98⅝	96⅞	98¼
M., K. & T. com.	20	20¼	20	20¼
M., K. & T. pfd.	37	40¼	36	40¼
North Am. Co.	71	74	70	73¾
N. Y. Central	118	120⅝	118	120¼
Nickel Plate com.	24	....	....	24⅞
N. & W. com.	60¾	62	60¾	62
Ont. & Western	22¼	23⅞	21¾	22¾
Penn. Ry.	120⅝	123	120⅝	122⅞
People's Gas Co.	92½	94¼	92½	94¼
Reading com.	47¼	50	46⅝	49¼
Rock Island	21⅝	24⅝	21⅛	24⅝
Rock Island pfd.	60⅞	63	60½	63
Rep. I. & S. Co.	10½	11⅝	10½	11⅝
Rep pref	65	65	64	65
South Ry	20⅝	21⅛	20	21⅛
South Ry pref	83¾	85	83⅞	84⅛
St. Paul	139	142¼	138¼	141⅞
South. Pac	40¼	43⅜	40¼	43⅛
Texas Pac	25	26½	24⅞	25⅞
Ten. Coal & Iron	36½	40	36	39
Union Pac	74	75¾	72⅝	75¼
U. S. Steel	22⅞	24	22¼	23⅞
U. S. Steel pref	70	71⅝	69½	71¼
Virginia Chem	34	37	34	35½
Wabash com	20	22¼	20	22¼
Wabash pref	35⅜	37½	35⅜	37
Wab. Deb. B's	56½	60	56½	59¾
Western Union	82⅝	83¼	82½	83¼
W. & L. E. com.	14	....	....	14¼
W. & L. E. 1st pref.	45⅝	....	....	46
Wis. Cent com.	16¼	17	16	17
Wis. Cen pref.	35¾	37½	35⅝	37½

Toledo Produce Market.

Butter — Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow 1-lb. prints, 23c; solid pack, 22c; dairy, 14@16c; packing stock, 13@14c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 22c; solid pack, 21c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11@11½c.

Eggs—Candled, 16c; at mark, 15c.

Cabbages—Home grown, 75c@$1 per barrel.

Lettuce—Per lb., 5@6c.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 15@20c.

Pie Plant—15@20c.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, 50c per doz.

Beets—Home grown, 25@35c per dozen bunches.

Tomatoes—Texas, fancy, per crate, 55@65c.

Spinach—40@50c per bu.

Celery—25c per bunch.

Asparagus—10@12½c per pound.

Onions—Green, 15c per dozen; Egyptian, $1.75 per bu., $3.50@3.75 per sack; Bermudas, $1.90@2.00 per crate; California, $1.50 per bu.

Peas—Home-grown, 75c@$1.00 per bu.

Wax Beans—Home-grown, 50@75c per bushel.

Green Beans—$1.50@2.00 per hamper.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.40@2.50.

Potatoes—40@60c per bush.

Fruit—

Cherries—$3.75@4.00 per bu.

Raspberries—$4.00@5.00 per bu.

Blueberries—$3@3.50 per bu.

Watermelons—20@40c each.

Peaches—Elberta, $2.75@3.00 per bu.

Poultry (alive)—Chickens, 10c lb.; broilers, 14@15c per lb.; turkeys, 10c; ducks, 10c; geese, 10c.

Poultry (dressed)—Chickens, 11@12c lb.; broilers, 15@16c per lb.; turkeys, 12c; ducks, 12c; geese, 11c.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, July 28.—Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $16.00@16.50; family, $17.50@$17.75; short clear, $15.75@17.50. Lard easy; prime western steam, $7.70.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3 3-16; centrifugal 96 test, 3 11-16; molasses sugar, 2 15-16; refined steady; crushed 5.60; powdered, 5.10; granulated, 5.00.

Coffee quiet; No. 7 Rio, 5¼.

Spirits turpentine steady at 53@53½c.

Molasses firm; New Orleans, 31@40c.

Butter steady; receipts, 17,530 pounds; extra creamery, 19c.; creamery, common to choice, 15@18½c; imitation creamery, 15@17c; state dairy, 14@17½c; renovated, 13@17c; factory, 13@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 8,011 pkgs.; market steady to firm; state full cream, fancy, small, colored and white, 10¾; large, colored and white, 10c.

Eggs—Receipts, 11,308 pkgs.; market firm; state and Pennsylvania extras, 19@20c; state and Pennsylvania firsts, 17@18c; western extras, 19c; western seconds, to firsts, 14@18c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, July 28.—Butter weak; creameries, 15@18½c; dairies, 13@17c.

Eggs easy at 11@13c.

Cheese—New stronger; Daisies, 11@11½c; Twins, 10½c; Young Americas, 11@11½c.

N. Y. Poultry.

New York, July 28.—Poultry—Alive—steady; western spring chickens, 15c; fowls, 15c; turkeys, 11c. Dressed irregular; western broilers, 17c; fowls, 13½c; turkeys, 13@15c.

Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., July 28.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs — Receipts, 20 cars; market active; shade higher; Yorkers, $5.85; mediums, $5.60; pigs, $5.80@6.00; closing steady. Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; market steady to strong; quotations same. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3 cars; market steady; quotations same. Calves—Receipts light; market strong; quotations same.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 28.—(Elrick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle, 3 cars; steady. Hogs, 20 cars; light, steady; others, 5c higher; medium higher; medium heavy, $5.70; Yorkers, $5.85; pigs, $6.00; roughs, $4.70@4.85. Sheep—Five cars; slow; yesterday's prices.

Chicago, July 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000, including 1,000 Texans; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.20@5.55; poor to medium, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.35; cows, $1.50@4.50; heifers, $2.25@5.00; canners, $1.50@2.60; bulls, $2.25@4.35; calves, $3.00@6.60; Texas fed steers, $3.50@4.75; western steers, $4.60.

Hogs—Receipts today, 14,000; estimated receipts tomorrow, 30,000; left over 3,232; market slow and steady; mixed and butchers, $5.20@5.65; good to choice heavy, $5.35@5.50; rough heavy, $5.00@5.30; light, $5.30@5.70; bulk of sales at $5.30@5.55.

Shep—Receipts, 14,000; sheep steady; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3.75@4.00; fair to choice mixed, $3.00@3.60; native lambs, $3.25@6.25.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., July 28.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs—Receipts, 20 loads; easy; heavy, $5.65@5.70; mediums, $5.80@5.90; heavy yorkers, $5.90@5.95; light, $5.95@6.05; pigs, $6@6.10. Sheep—Receipts, 3 loads; sheep slow; sheep, $3.50@4.70; lambs, $4.00@6.15.

Cotton.

New York, July 28.—Cotton futures opened steady. July, 13.10; August, 12.15; September, 10.58; October, 9.81; November, 9.62; December, 9.62; January, 9.60; March, 9.62.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 1 point to an advance of 6 points and on the call showed some little firmness as the result of covering, based on the firmer cables. The weather map indicated favorable climatic conditions, however, and after the opening there was a continuation of the selling noted yesterday, which carried the new crop months down to about last night's closing. Supporting orders for September around 10.05, and October at 9.80 developed, checking the decline, and prices again exhibited an upward tendency. Trading was quiet and fluctuations narrow.

At noon the market was steady with prices 10 to 15 points down on old crop months, but 2 to 3 points higher on new crop months. Spot quiet; middling uplands, 13.50; middling gulf, 13.75.

Estimated receipts at the ports today, 500 bales, against 273 last week and 1,684 last year. For the week, 3,000 bales, against 3,726 last week and 19,341 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 377 bales, against 221 last year, and at Houston, against 998 last year.

New York, July 28.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet, 25 points lower; middling uplands, 12.25; middling gulf, 13.50; sales, 427 bales.

Wool.

Boston, July 28.—There has been very little change in the wool market this week, though business of good proportion has been done. The high prices of the new clip prevent the market from showing activity. Sales of new territory wools have been made in this market at 52c for fine, 50c for fine medium and 45@46c for mediums. Fleece wools are very firm; Ohio XX wools are quoted at 33@34c, X at 28@29c; No. 1 at 32@33c and No. 2, 31@32c.